The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM PORT ROYAL.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT VANDERBILT.

Gen. Viele's Expedition not yet Started.

BEAUFORT STILL UNOCCUPIED.

Important Reconnoissances of the Adjoining Country.

The Whole Tract from Tybee to Charleston Deserted by the Whites.

Immense Quantities of Cotton to be Secured.

Destruction of Storehouses by Rebel Incendiaries.

GENERAL GOOD BEHAVIOR OF THE BLACKS.

The United States steam transport *Vanderbilt*, Capt. LE FEVER, from Port Royal, S. C., Dec. 3, with mails and passengers to Col. D. D. TOMPKINS, U. S. Quartermaster, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

Nothing of importance had transpired since the sailing of the *Rhode Island*. Gen. VIELE's expedition was fitting out with all possible haste, and would leave on its mission as soon as more troops arrived, which would be very soon, as they were expected at any moment.

The harbor at Port Royal has been buoyed off, so that a vessel drawing twenty-five feet of water can enter with perfect safety.

The health of the troops continues good.

Beaufort still remains unoccupied by the National troops. Visits are daily made by officers of the army and navy to that place.

The schooner *Western Star* was to sail for New-York in a day or two, with a cargo of cotton.

The work of digging intrenchments on Tybee Island was progressing rapidly, the laborers being protected by two National gunboats.

Two National gunboats were also lying off Beaufort, for the purpose of repelling any advance which might be made by the rebels to occupy the island.

Our intrenchments at Hilton Head have been strengthened. Two piers are in course of construction, and several storehouses have been erected.

Transports were busily discharging. The following vessels were at Port Royal when the *Vanderbilt* left:

British frigate Immortalite.
United States frigate Wabash.
United States gunboats Mohican, Pembina, Ottawa, Curlew, R. R. Forbes, Isaac Smith, Mercury, O. M. Pettit, Penguin, Augusta, Florida, Bienville.
Transports—Steamers Ariel, Daniel Webster, Philadelphia, Matanzas, Oriental, Empire City, Cahawba, Roanoke, Star of the South, Parkersburgh, Locust Point, Winfield Scott, (condemned,) Potomac, Ben Deford, Atlantic. Ships Great Republic, Ocean Express, Golden Eagle, Zenas Coffin, and a number of brigs and schooners coal-laden.

Capt. R. SAXTON, Chief Quartermaster at Port Royal, has ordered the immediate return of the *Vanderbilt*, with a cargo of supplies required by the Quartermaster at that point. It will be recollected that the *Vanderbilt*, in the recent Naval Expedition, was freighted with a large assorted cargo of ordnance, commissary and quartermaster's stores, together with two regiments of soldiers, including all their camp equipage, rations, baggage, &c., &c.; also, Gen. SHERMAN's entire brigade staff officers. Besides, she towed the *Great Republic*.

The following are the passengers by the *Vanderbilt*:

Major J. L. Hewett, paymaster U. S. A.; Saml. F. Barr, sutler of Sherman's E. C.; Capt. C. H. Farrell, of Gen. Viele's Staff; Chas. A. Weed, Gov. Supercargo, Capt. John A. Falconer, New-York Seventy-ninth Regiment; E. W. Wallam, paymaster's clerk; Lieut. Horatio Belcher, Eighth Michigan Regiment; W. McClellan, master carpenter; Wm. H. Beard, of Brooklyn; Capt. Foster Willis, steamer *Mayflower*; John J. Rose, Ninth Maine Regiment; W. J. Skinner, U. S. Engineers. Also, 13 discharged teamsters and carpenters, and 36 invalid seamen and soldiers.

Among the passengers of the *Vanderbilt*, is Capt. L. CHESTER, and five of his crew of schooner *Albion*, who were taken prisoners whilst trying to run the blockade at Charleston.

It will be remembered that the *Albion* reached this port about a week ago in charge of a prize crew.

Capt. CHESTY states that after his vessel was captured by the *Penguin* he was put on board a Spanish vessel and taken into Port Royal.

He says several vessels run the blockade off Savannah while he was at that place. Capt. CHESTY resides at Savannah, where a portion of his family now are. He is a native of New-York City.

He also brings home one secession spy taken at Port Royal. He is a German, and gave his name as CONRAD MARTIN. He says he came to this country about four years ago, and has lived most of the time at Beaufort, where he has worked at shoemaking. When our troops captured Fort Walker, the wealthy planters, residing in Beaufort, took a hasty departure for the interior, and he followed them, taking the precaution, however, before he went, to bury his trunk a distance of several feet in the earth. The swift negroes were not long in discovering the spot, as MARTIN, on his subsequent return to repossess himself of his worldly treasures, found out. His next move was to search for his trunk. He traveled over several plantations, but could not find it. He then jumped into a boat, and engaged four negroes to row him across a stream, and on reaching land was surprised to find himself surrounded by a company of Highlanders, and a prisoner in their hands. What action the Government will take in his case is not yet known.

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Important Events of a Few Days—The Reconnoissances on the Mainland—The Country Deserted by the Whites, from Tybee to Charleston—Quantities of Clothes Discovered—Fortifications Deserted—The Negroes Welcoming the Union Soldiers, &c.

HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., Sunday, Dec. 1, 1861.

The events of the past few days have not been salient ones; the building of stables for eleven hundred horses, the erection of ordnance storehouses, and the appointment of cemeteries, are scarcely themes that strike the public attention, vastly important as they are to the comfort and safety of the new population landed upon this shore. The throwing up of entrenchments and the mounting of guns are more purely military in their aspect, and a complete description of the changes wrought here by the officers of the engineer and ordnance corps would undoubtedly interest the country, but prudence forbids any such detail. There are left only the reconnoissances, which have been important and extended, and a statement of the results developed by them.

The reconnoissances since my last letter have been a renewed one, under Capt. GILMORE, Chief of Engineers, to Tybee Island, and one westward, half way to Charleston, under Lieut. P. H. O'ROURKE, also of the Engineer Corps. The former completed the investigation begun by Gen. SHERMAN, in person, a few days earlier. He went on the steamer *Ben De Ford*, with three companies of volunteers as an escort, and spent a day or two exploring the condition of the island. No other defences were discovered than those I have described in a previous letter, and these, as then stated, were completely abandoned. Some other results of the reconnoissance were of a nature not proper for publication.

Lieut. O'ROURKE made his reconnoissance under an escort of three companies of the New-York Seventy-ninth and three gunboats, the *Pawnee*, (flag-ship,) Capt. DRAYTON; the *Pembina*, Capt. BANKHEAD, and the *Curlew*. Capt. BOUTELLE, of the Coast Survey, whose intimate knowledge of this coast renders his presence almost indispensable on such occasions, also accompanied the expedition in his vessel, the *Vixen*. Lieut. O'ROURKE first traveled the length of St. Helena Island to St. Helena Sound, where he was met by the gunboats; thereafter, his progress was partly by land and partly by water. On Otter Point, the northern extremity of St. Helena Sound, he found a small field work, which had been mounted with four or five guns, but was entirely abandoned. From here the party sailed up several of the rivers that penetrate the interior. On the Ashepoo they found a fort, and on the Coosaw another, both in the condition of that on Otter Point. The greatest distance traveled inwards from the sea was twelve or fifteen miles, but at one time the party was only thirty-two miles from Charleston. Everywhere the whites had deserted their residences, leaving the negroes behind; in several instances they set fire to the cotton-houses at the approach of the Union forces, but with these exceptions, their property remained undisturbed. No pillaging had taken place. National troops were sometimes quartered in gentlemen's houses, where the furniture of the drawing-rooms was scrupulously guarded from use, and the silver plate that, in their haste, was left on the sideboards, was subjected to no damage. The blacks told the same story here as everywhere else; their masters had fled with the greatest trepidation after the fall of Port Royal; had endeavored to persuade the slaves to accompany them, and had even shot some who refused. But, as elsewhere, the blacks had remained behind, and welcomed the new-comers. For seven miles further inward than it was thought advisable to advance, the whites were said to have abandoned the country.

It is thus definitely ascertained, that from Tybee Island, within a mile and a quarter of Fort Pulaski, up to Otter Point, not much more than thirty miles from Savannah, the entire seaboard of South Carolina is in our hands; her white population fled; her planters' houses abandoned, and often pillaged by the blacks; the cotton houses frequently burned by the rebels themselves, (sometimes the cotton has been buried,) and the slave population left to take care of itself. The efforts to carry off the slaves have been in nearly every case abortive. No love for masters, no fear of their cruelty, no apprehension of the Yankees has been sufficient to alarm the blacks. They all look upon us as friends; and where they do not come within our lines, say that all that restrains them is the dislike of leaving their families and the "tings"—their little property. They have a cat-like clinging to their old quarters, and do not generally manifest any desire to quit them. When they have fled in large numbers, it has been always towards our lines, but so far as I can learn it has been because of the efforts of their masters to take them off. This they resist, but they manifest no peculiarly vindictive spirit. They complain of bad treatment, but I cannot learn that they display any desire to revenge themselves. They chuckle indeed with infinite glee over Southern disasters; they tell of the lies they told their former owners, of their pretences to love them, of their forced obedience; they believe in the power of the Unionists to overthrow the Southern rule; they are willing to act as guides or scouts, (occasionally;) to work; to give all information; and the more intelligent they are the readier to aid us. But unless provoked by the foolish attempts of the rebels to carry them off, I doubt whether they will attempt any injury to the persons of the whites. The plundering indeed presages evil, but if the rebels set the example by firing their own cotton-houses, they need not be surprised to find it imitated. If they persist in their attempts at forcibly restraining the slaves and in firing at them, the worst consequences are likely to follow.

The health of the command is not so good as might be desired; congestive and typhoid fevers are prevalent, but by no means epidemic. There is, however, a great lack of hospital stores, and I am authoritatively informed that the patriotism and benevolence of those at home could hardly be better employed than in providing additions to these stores. The need for such luxuries as the sick require is pressing, and even bedding, sheets, and other of the more obvious necessities of the hospital have not been furnished. Requisitions have been made for them, but months may elapse before in the official routine the command will be supplied. The women of New-York who feel inclined to devote a portion of their means or their energies to the cause, in behalf of which these men sicken and die, have here a fitting opportunity. The cause of this strange state of affairs is no neglect on the part of the present Medical Director of the command; Dr. GEO. COOPER, who was appointed to his position only a day or two before the expedition sailed from Annapolis.

VAGABOND.

THE RECONNOISSANCE UP THE ASHPOO RIVER.

VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE SERVICE.

Our correspondent with the great Naval Expedition, states that the *Pawnee*, *Pembina* and *Curlew* were the vessels engaged in the reconnoissance up the Ashpoo River in South Carolina. We append a brief description of these gunboats.

The *Curlew* was in New-York about ten days ago, having her machinery arranged. She is about 380 tons burden. Her armament consists of six 32-pounders and a rifled 20-pounder Parrott on the forecastle deck. Her principal officers are:

Lieutenant Commanding—WAINWOUGH.
First Lieutenant—George H. Haywood.
Masters—Robert Spavin, Horatio Parish, Caleb A. Curtis.
Assistant Paymaster—W. A. Aiken.
Assistant Surgeon—Celso. Prerucci.
First Assistant Engineer—George R. Ewer.
Third Assistant Engineers—John Lloyd, True Swasey, Arch. D. McConnell.

The *Pembina* is one of the new twenty-three gunboats, with whose shape and appearance every New-Yorker, at least, is now familiar. She was engaged in the action at Port Royal entrance, and had her steam-chest perforated by a round shot. Her principal officers are:

Lieutenant Commanding—P. CROSBY.
Lieutenant and Executive Officer—C. H. Cashman.
Acting Masters—Rodgers, Mills, Powers.
Acting Paymaster—E. Stewart.
Acting Assistant Surgeon—A. W. H. Hawkins.
First Assistant Engineer—J. Young.
Third Assistants—Van Horenburg, N. B. Clark, J. S. Smith.

The *Pawnee* carries twelve 9-inch guns, and is a vessel of 1,289 tons. She has performed rigid blockade duty during the Summer. At one time she had a very smart engagement with the rebel batteries at Aquia Creek. She fought at Port Royal, with the rest of the squadron, and was struck nine times in her hull. One of the balls entered the ward-room, knocked down bulkheads, and finally lodged in an iron safe. The *Pawnee's* principal officers are:

Lieutenant Commanding—R. H. WYMAN.
Lieutenants—Maxwell, McCrea, Eastman, Blue.
Midshipmen—Snell, Daniels.
Surgeon—Gunnell.
Paymaster—Abbott.
Chief-Engineer—W. H. Rutherford.
Third Assistant Engineers—Hardee, Trilley, Champion, Adamson, Sellman.

OPERATIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Scene of the Recent Reconnoisances Made by our Forces.

Entrance to Savannah, Ga.

* *Fort Beauregard.* ** *Fort Walker.* *Rough shading on interior of Map indicates Swamps.*

THE COTTON AT PORT ROYAL WASTED AND DESTROYED.

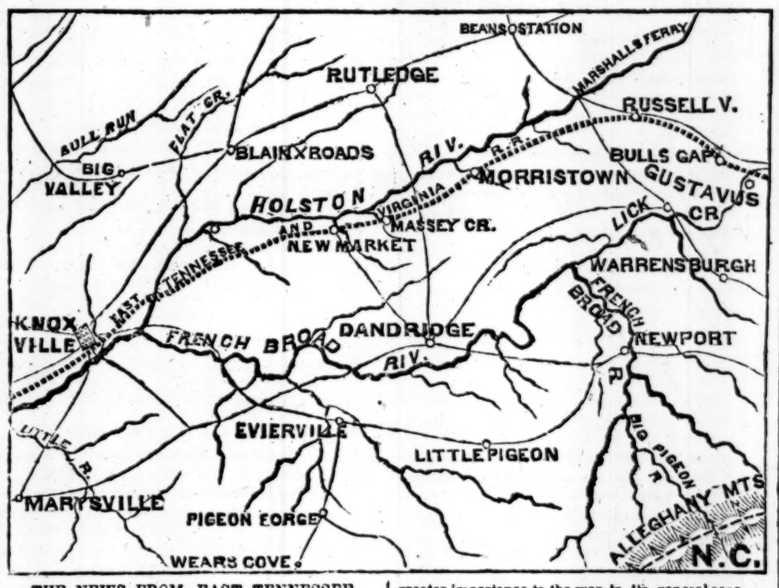
Extract of a Letter Dated

HILTON HEAD, Dec. 1, 1861.

Gen. SHERMAN will not allow a pound of cotton to go, unless there is a *white* owner to buy it from. Cotton is used freely for 15,000 soldiers' beds, and *is wasted and scattered round in every direction.* Cotton houses are *full* of the finest sea island cotton, and the negroes burn it up nightly by orders of their masters. Capt. SAXTON, the chief Quartermaster of the expedition, wants to *take the cotton and load every return ship with it, but Gen. Sherman will not give his consent.* Certain parties have hired the negroes about here to pick and gin the cotton, paying them five cents a pound for their labor. Gen. SHERMAN is in ill health, being badly afflicted with the dispepsia.

MAP OF EASTERN TENNESSEE.

Morristown, the Scene of Parson Brownlow's Exploit, and the Surrounding Region



THE NEWS FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

The important news which we published yesterday of the exploit of the gallant Parson BROWNLOW in East Tennessee, is again directing universal attention to that quarter of the scene of operations. The patriots of that region have become wearied out waiting on the dilatory and wavering movements of the National forces in Eastern Kentucky, and have been driven to desperation by the outrageous persecutions of the rebel authorities, State and Confederate; and now, after having destroyed the bridges on the various railroads over which the rebel hordes might be precipitated upon them, they have taken the field, drawn the sword, and won the first battle that has been fought in that State.

It is a striking and significant fact that the mountainers dwelling along that part of the great Appalachian range which sweeps through the middle Slave States have been, and still are, warmly devoted to the National Union. In Western Maryland, Western Virginia, Western North Carolina, Eastern Tennessee, Northern Georgia, and Northern Alabama, the people were strongly opposed to secession, and bitter against all the schemes of the conspirators; and when, finally, by fraud and villainy, the latter succeeded in achieving their ends, these men not only refused for months to succumb to the secession traitors, but, (at different points, began organizing in various ways, both peaceful and belligerent, so as to reverse their doings, and to regain a position in the old Union and under the old flag. (The fact that the slaves are comparatively few, and thinly scattered along this mountain range, may account for the predominance of Union feeling and conviction. There is settled all through here a free, independent yeomanry, with all the traditions and conditions of liberty, and with but little interest in African Slavery.)

Western Virginia may now be said to be redeemed; for, though the rebel bushwackers may keep up a petty warfare for an indefinite period, the National forces are fortified in strong mountain positions from which no rebel force can ever expel them, while the newly organized State Government will see to it that peace is maintained, and that the marauders are driven from every foot of the soil over which its boundaries may be extended.

The scene now opens further westward in the adjoining State of *Tennessee*, and the campaign begins with a success under BROWNLOW precisely as did the campaign in Western Virginia under KELLY. Operations at the present point, however, are of far greater importance to the war, in its general scope than those that have taken place in any other part of the Southwest. We have urged over and over again, in this journal, the fundamental importance to the Union cause of our obtaining possession of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. It requires but a glance at any correct Railroad map to establish this proposition. The road may be said to begin at Memphis, on the Mississippi River, and proceed by way of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to Chattanooga, in the southeast corner of Tennessee, and thence through Knoxville, by way of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, to *Richmond*. This is the sole route used by the rebel States of the Southwest in this war, in reaching the army of rebellion in Virginia. Along this long fertile line are found the men of war and the provisions for war. And by this route alone is it possible to draw supplies to Virginia in sufficient abundance and with necessary dispatch, to support the army that JEFF. DAVIS has in the field. For a distance of 240 miles, that is to say, from Chattanooga, Tenn., to the State line near Abingdon, Va., this road lies wholly in *East Tennessee*, and in the midst of as loyal and warlike a population as can be found in the Union.

Morristown is not far from the centre of this district, and on this line of road. Geographically, it is situated in Granger County, East Tennessee, about thirty miles south of Cumberland Gap, and 226 miles east of Nashville. Militarily, it is a strategic point of vast and vital importance.

If Gen. BROWNLOW has really gained the reported victory, and if the loyal mountaineers of East Tennessee—of whom there are at least forty thousand—flock to his standard in sufficient force to enable him to maintain himself, he will not only have outflanked and cut off ZOLLICOFFER and LEE, and raised the National banner well down in the centre of the rebel territory, but he will also command the great rebel railroad of the Southwest.

We publish this morning, however, three items of news which cannot be agreeable to Parson BROWNLOW. One is, that the National troops at Camp Hoskins, Pulaski County, Ky., which, since the disgraceful retreat of Gen. SCHOEPF, are the nearest reinforcements to the East Tennesseeans, are about to retire northward before the rebels, thus isolating BROWNLOW even more than he has been. The second is, that Gen. ROSECRANS, a part of whose forces were reported some time ago to be preparing for a diversion into Kentucky or East Tennessee, has gone northward as high as Wheeling, Va., for the Winter. And third, instead of *his* going to East Tennessee, his adversary, the rebel thief FLOYD, and his command, had been ordered there, and on the 3d inst. were within thirty miles of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. And yesterday morning it was announced that the rebel, Gen. CRITTENDEN, had arrived at Knoxville, in BROWNLOW's rear, to take the field with his forces.

These things look bad enough, undoubtedly; but Gen. Parson BROWNLOW is a man of resources, and if FLOYD, ZOLLICOFFER or CRITTENDEN come up on him with an overwhelming force, he can at all events destroy the railroad, disband and retire his forces to the mountains, and there wait for the bright morning, which we hope is not far off, when, from the gray Cumberland Mountain peaks the persecuted loyalists can descry the flag of the Union advancing from fold Kentucky.

IMPORTANT FROM SAVANNAH.

An Immediate Attack on Fort Pulaski Expected.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 6.

A dispatch from Savannah in the Richmond papers of yesterday, dated the 4th inst., says:

"Sixteen of the ships of the enemy are now inside the bar, and an attack on Fort Pulaski is hourly expected."

REBEL NEWS FROM TYBEE.

The Savannah *Republican* publishes a letter from Fort Pulaski direct, dated Nov. 25, from which we make the following extract:

"The enemy appeared around Tybee Point about 7 o'clock A. M., yesterday. The sentinel reported them, and the assembly was beat. We were ordered to the guns—there we awaited them. The enemy, composed of a frigate and one gunboat, rounded the point, and commenced throwing shot and shell on Tybee. Not having received a reply, they dispatched the gunboat for more vessels. About 4 o'clock the gunboat came back with two more very large vessels; soon after a long train of small boats were seen to leave the vessels and head for the shore. About 6 o'clock the Federal flag was seen flying on Tybee Island. About 7 o'clock at night, Capt. READ, of the Irish Volunteers, took a squad of his men and went over to the island, and got in sight of the Yankees—he could see them all around the fire—but, finding that he could not effect his object, which was to burn the large hospital, there being too many men around the house, he returned, and burnt all the houses on his way, including Capt. KING's large house; also, the platform where the boat lands. They also brought off an old negro, the property of Mr. KING, whom the picket had left. He is now at the fort.

This morning the Federal flag could be seen flying on the lighthouse. There are three large vessels off the point now, and another gunboat has just arrived.

The island is naturally protected by large sand-hills, which could have protected our men from the shells of the enemy.

I think a thousand men would whip them off the island in two hours. The enemy have a foothold on all the Southern States bordering on the Atlantic, but I think they have gained very little by taking Tybee Island. I do not think they can get enough rice and cotton on Tybee to pay the cost of the expedition, as they say they did at Port Royal.

Capt. S. has gone out to burn some fishermen's huts on the island.

We have plenty of ammunition and men, and we defy them to come in range of our guns—we will show them the difference between taking Port Royal and Fort Pulaski.

LATEST FROM TYBEE.

From the Savannah *News* of the 28th we extract the following:

"The steamer *Ida* arrived from Fort Pulaski at 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, having left at 2 o'clock. Capt. CRACOPELY reports six Federal vessels still inside the bar. Five more vessels, supposed to be transports, arrived yesterday noon, and can be seen outside the bar, making eleven vessels in all now in sight of Fort Pulaski. From their movements it was thought the vessels outside would come in over the bar last evening. The vessels inside lie at anchor about four miles from the fort, and out of the reach of our guns. One, a large frigate, can be seen from the Exchange and the balconies of the stores on the bluff.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock yesterday morning, a party of Yankee troops, armed with muskets, were observed from the fort advancing along the beach towards King's landing. Two or three round shot and shell were fired at them from the fort. When the first shell was fired, the Yankees prostrated themselves on the ground; after the second shell burst over them, they arose and fled to the cover of the woods. They afterwards appeared on the beach, out of the range of the guns of the fort. It is not known whether any of them were hit by our shot and shell, but those who saw the bursting of the shell, which made the sand fly in their immediate vicinity, are under the impression that they were not entirely harmless.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Movements of the Thieving Floyd—A Flag of Truce from Norfolk—A Message from Gov. Letcher, &c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 6.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of yesterday, says that it is currently reported, that Gen. FLOYD's command has been ordered to another important post for duty.

A telegram, dated Nashville, 3d inst., says that Gen. FLOYD has fallen back to within thirty miles of the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Dec. 5, } *via* BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 6. }

A flag of truce came down from Norfolk bringing several Charleston passengers, but no news of any kind.

Gen. WOOL also dispatched a flag of truce to Norfolk with a number of letters and considerable clothing for the Union prisoners at Richmond.

The *Illinois* will leave here for Port Royal with troops for Gen. SHERMAN this evening.

The Norfolk *Day Book* of to-day contains a message from Gov. LETCHER, the main points of which is his regret that Fortress Monroe is not in possession of the Confederate States.

The Rebel Congress, at its session of the 3d inst. passed a resolution of thanks to Gen. STERLING PRICE, for his active services in Missouri during the campaign.

Gov. LETCHER urges a forward movement. He says the banks of the Potomac is not the place to fight, but the banks of the Susquehanna.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Dec. 6.

The New-Orleans *Crescent*, of the 25th of November, contains the weekly bank statement to the 22d of November, as follows:

Circulation	$6,958,000
Deposits	18,403,000
Specie	13,771,000

There had been no sales of Cotton or Tobacco. Sugar was selling at 3c.@3¼c. ℔ lb. Molasses, 14c. @21c. ℔ gallon. Flour, $11 50@$12 ℔ bbl. Corn, $1 ℔ bushel. Whisky, rectified, $1 10 ℔ gallon, and Rye, $2 25. Lard, 29c.@30c. ℔ lb. Beef—Mess, $33. Pork—Mess, $45. Bacon, 22c.@25c. ℔ lb.

Nov. 26—Texas cattle sell at $20@45 per head hogs, $10@$13 per 100 lbs.; sheep, second quality, $3 @$5 per head; veals, $8@$13 per head.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* also says that the decrease in the Exchange of $274,000 on the week is attributed to a desire to place funds in England to invest in merchandise, sterling having been freely taken at 125 to 126. We are not aware of any prospective improvement in commerce to warrant these figures, which are much higher than in the bankruptcy of 1837 and 1840.

It is bruited about that some parties are placing all their funds in Europe for fear, perhaps, the highway robbers of the world may penetrate our good city.

DURYEE'S ZOUAVES AGAIN IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 6.

The Fifth New-York Regiment returned from the eastern shore of Virginia yesterday. This morning, they made a grand parade here, marching from Federal Hill through the city to the headquarters of Gen. DIX. They bore with them a large secession flag, which they captured in the land of Dixie. The flag was carried union down. On depositing it at headquarters, the battalion gave three tremendous cheers for Gen. DIX and the American Union.

NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

The Naval Strength of America, England and France.

Growth, Prospects and Present Condition of Each.

The condition of political affairs both in Europe and America, gives increased interest to the relative strength of the leading Powers, especially on the sea. The combined expedition against Mexico, shows that the Western Powers do not intend to remain idle spectators of events on this side the Atlantic, and our own internal commotions create an opportunity which cannot fail to be tempting to powerful and ambitious nations. In view of these circumstances, we have compiled the following condensed statement of the condition and strength of the three leading navies of the world.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

The American navy may be said to have been reconstructed since the fall of Sumter. Every one knows that through the infernal treason and ingenuity of traitors in the Buchanan Administration, the American navy had been so scattered and disabled that at the outbreak of the rebellion it was practically useless. Though the register showed 89 men-of-war, mounting 2,302 guns, the National Government could not assemble half a dozen vessels to meet a sudden emergency. To make the case still worse, four ships of the line, four frigates, two sloops-of-war and a brig were destroyed at the burning of the Gosport Navy-yard. This reduced our nominal number of guns to about 1,800. But these figures fell very far short of the actual number at the command of the Navy Department. As late as July last only twenty vessels of the regular navy, mounting barely 400 guns, had been collected for service in the blockade. Twenty-two ships, mounting 336 guns, were still on foreign stations, and the remainder, numbering about 1,000 guns, were in different Northern Navy-yards, fitting out for service, or used as receiving ships. Indeed, of this last class, so many were useless for the urgent need of the Government that their names and the number of their guns merely served to swell the register, and to mislead people into supposing that our navy was much stronger than it really was. Thus the *Ohio*, (84,) receiving-ship at Boston; the *North Carolina*, (84,) receiving-ship at New-York; the *Vermont*, (84,) in ordinary at Boston; the *New-Orleans*, (84,) on the stocks at Sacketts' Harbor; the *Alabama*, (84,) on the stocks at Kittery; the *Virginia*, (84,) on the stocks at Boston; the *Constitution*, (50,) school-ship at Newport; the *Brandywine*, (50,) in ordinary at New-York; and the *Franklin*, (50,) in ordinary at Portsmouth, are all included in the list, and their total guns (654) must be subtracted from the efficient regular naval force under the control of the Government. In July last the *regular* naval force, either fitting out or in commission on the Southern coasts did not exceed forty vessels nor amount to over 750 guns. Day by day, however, the blockading fleet continued to receive additions from vessels ordered home from foreign stations. Of a fleet of eighteen ships-of-war that carried the American flag in foreign waters, thirteen have returned home. Six gunboats and sloops, carrying 88 guns, have been left on the Pacific coast—one, the *Saratoga*, (18,) on the Coast of Africa, and one, the *Pulaski*, (1,) on the Coast of Brazil. Thus the efficient force of the old navy of the United States—efficient, that is to say, for the blockade and the purposes of the rebellion—is equal (omitting receiving ships and ships of the line that have been on the stocks for fifty years) to about seventy vessels of all rates, carrying between 1,200 and 1,300 guns. When we reflect upon the condition of this same navy only six months ago, we can well afford to congratulate the Department on its efforts.

It is not only in gathering together our scattered squadrons, or in refitting our ships, that the Government has evinced a remarkable and determined energy. Besides this great labor, an altogether new navy has sprung into life, and has already distinguished itself in the war. Eight new steam sloops were ordered by Congress, and their construction was immediately commenced. They have been all launched except two, and these are in a very forward state. The sloops are about 1,000 tons burden, and carry each seven guns. The construction of twenty-three new gunboats for the regular navy was also ordered by Government. We believe that all of them have been launched—many have been for weeks in commission, and some were engaged in the capture of the Port Royal forts. Their commanders declare them to be very serviceable for blockading purposes—much more serviceable than such huge, costly vessels as the *Niagara*. These gunboats are about 500 tons each. They are pierced for twelve guns, but only carry four each. Besides these six additional screw sloops, twelve side-wheel steamers and three iron-clad steamers have been built or in an advanced stage of construction.

While the attention of Government was thus turned to the construction of new war ships, it did not neglect the obvious policy of purchasing or chartering such steamers and sailing vessels as it could turn to profitable account. More than two hundred and fifty vessels, of all classes, have been purchased or chartered by Government for the purposes of the war; and for those purchased out-and-out for the navy, over $5,000,000 have been paid. From the Secretary of the Navy's report we learn that seventy-nine steamers (side-wheels and propellers) have been purchased by Government and have been converted into efficient gunboats. In following the rebels up creeks and inlets, and in capturing small craft striving to run the blockade, many of the smaller gunboats have done invaluable service. These seventy-five purchased vessels, carry 341 guns. At the present time the *effective* navy of the United States may thus be classified:

SUMMARY OF EFFECTIVE VESSELS IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

	SAILING.		STEAM.	
	Ships.	Guns.	Ships.	Guns.
Frigates	6	300	6	223
Sloops (old and new)	17	342	37	326
Brigs	2	12	—	—
Small side-wheel steamers	—	—	16	50
Iron-clad steamers	—	—	3	18
Gunboats (new)	—	—	23	92
Steamers purchased and converted into gunboats	—	—	79	341
Ships purchased	13	53	—	—
Barks purchased	18	78	—	—
Brigs purchased	3	4	—	—
Schooners purchased	24	40	—	—
Totals	82	837	164	1,053
Total effective vessels				245
Total guns				1,890

The Secretary of the NAVY, in his report just transmitted to Congress, states that we have 264 vessels, 2,557 guns, and 22,000 seamen, but he includes, in his list, receiving-ships and ships of the line that have been on the stocks since 1818. In

the above table, we have only given such war-vessels as are afloat or are in the course of advancing preparation for service. Nor does it include the storeships and transports of the regular navy, or those chartered by Government for the emergencies of the war. We simply design to show the present effective strength of the United States navy—that is war-vessels in actual commission, or whose services can be commanded at the shortest notice. When it is reflected that this respectable navy has been refitted, built and collected together within three or four months, no American need be disheartened at comparing it with the mightier armaments of France and England. For what has been done in the past can be done again and again, in all time to come.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

If a larger number of war-ships than any other country can command gives to a nation the rank of "The first naval Power in the world," then Great Britain is entitled to the distinction that her Press so often claims for her. After NELSON's victories, in the commencement of the present century, this position of preëminence was tacitly admitted by European nations; and it was not until within a very few years past that England's supremacy on the sea was in any manner disputed by her Continental rivals. During the Crimean war, no Russian fleet ventured within gun-shot of the English flag, either in the Black Sea or in the Baltic. We then heard of no such instance as our own National conflict has evoked, of an enemy's ship venturing from the protection of her forts to challenge an adventurous rival to single combat. It was said at the time that no fleet like that which Admiral NAPIER took to the Baltic had ever before been manned and equipped; and when, a couple of years later, England sought consolation for misfortunes and disappointments, in a grand exhibition before the world of her immense naval armaments, her own citizens at least felt satisfied that the supremacy of their navy was still secure, and that it only failed to achieve such triumphs as had distinguished it half a century previous, because there was no enemy bold enough to dispute its superiority on the ocean.

During the Crimean war the British Navy was augmented to an unparalelled extent It was discovered that the unwieldy line-of-battle ships and frigates of large dimensions were utterly unsuited to operate in the shallow waters of the Baltic. For the first time the attention of the Government was turned to the construction of gunboats, and before the war closed about 150 of these formidable vessels had been added to the British navy list. It was not surprising then, that the British people, after making unparalleled exertions, to arm and equip the nation for war, should evince at least a passive regret at finding a peace concluded by their ally just as they had arrayed themselves in fighting trim, and an exhibition of what they had done, or what they were capable of doing, in the shape of a grand naval review before the Queen, was a necessary outlet to the disappointment that their national vanity had sustained.

Large as the British fleet was at the close of the Crimean war, it has, since then, been very greatly augmented. It is not merely that the number of ships and guns have been increased, but naval science, within a few years past, has taken such huge strides, that a 50-gun frigate of 1856 would be no antagonist for a 50-gun frigate of 1861. Yet there have been no wars to give this remarkable impetus to the construction of navies and to the advancement of naval science. It has arisen solely from the fact that the Emperor of the French has turned his attention to the improvement of the French navy, and has evinced a determination to make it equal, or, if possible, superior to the navy of his island neighbor.

This touched John Bull in his sorest point. Political leaders in England have affected, from time immemorial, to believe that as soon as any foreign Power, or any combination of foreign Powers, can produce a navy superior to their own, that thenceforth the independence of the country may be said to have vanished. The great mass of the people of England believe this, and the first article of their political faith is to preserve the supremacy of the navy intact at any and every cost. A failure to observe this principle would cost the most popular Minister his seat in the Cabinet, while, on the other hand, a representation that the navy of the country was in an imperfect condition, or that a foreign Power was building ships with the view of disputing its superiority, would draw from John Bull's pocket any amount of money that a Premier might ask for. No British Minister ever took such an advantage of this popular weakness or prejudice as Lord PALMERSTON has done. The increase of the French navy has been made the subject of extended comment throughout the world; for people, generally, were surprised when they heard that France was in a fair way of disputing the supremacy of the ocean with her powerful neighbor. But an inspection of British navy lists leads to the conclusion that while the French navy has been largely increased, the British navy has been increased in still greater proportion; and that, in thorough efficiency, the former is as far behind the latter, in proportion to the advance of both, as it was at the close of the Crimean war. It was only lately that an English Ministerial print stated, on the authority of official figures, that the British navy was manned by 84,000 sailors, and that the French fleet was only manned by 30,000 sailors; that the former had 356 captains and 1,700 lieutenants in commission, while the latter had only 257 captains in commission.

In the one particular of iron plated ships the French seem to have taken the lead. *La Gloire* was the first vessel of the kind launched. But here, again, the British followed in swift pursuit. As soon as the keel of *La Gloire* was laid, a vote was obtained from Parliament, of twelve and a-half millions of dollars, to build five iron-cased ships, of over 6,000 tons each. Two of these—the *Warrior* and the *Black Prince*—have been launched, and they are declared to be immensely superior, in every respect, to the old semi-iron-plated vessels, the *Defence* and the *Resistance*, built only a short time previous. It is fully expected by marine architects that the iron-cased ships now on the stocks, both in their powers of attack and defence, will be as far beyond the *Warrior* and the *Black Prince* as they are beyond the *Defence* and the *Resistance*. Nevertheless, the *Warrior* is asserted by English authorities to be a very great success, and John Bull believes that she is more than a match for her rival, *La Gloire*. She is a vessel of more than 6,000 tons measurement, and carries an armament of thirty-four 68-pounders, two 100-pounder Armstrongs on pivots, and three 40-pounder Armstrongs on the upper deck, besides several smaller rifled cannon for field operations. Her armor plates are said to be proof against rifled cannon of the largest size. Altogether, she and her consort, the *Black Prince*, are by far the most formidable vessels in the British navy. It remains, however, to be proved whether the immense sums of money expended in their construction have been wisely laid out, or whether France and England have been building these costly ships on the principle as *Punch* once suggested, of each one trying to beggar his neighbor. It ought to be mentioned that, in spite of her great size and immense armament, the *Warrior* has steamed over sixteen knots an hour. In regard to her motion and motive powers, the London *Times* assert that, "unlike wooden ships propelled by means of a screw, there is scarcely any vibration even when going at full speed; in fact, she seems to go through the water as though she were one piece, and, stayed, supported, and bolted together as she is, divided and subdivided as her compartments are, it is impossible to make any iron ship more solid."

But it is not only in the construction of iron-plated ships that the British, during the past few years, have shown the most remarkable activity. Great and varied additions have been made and are still being made to their navy. We look with pride upon the efforts that our Government has made during the present Summer to reconstruct a navy that traitors and conspirators have done their utmost to destroy. Since the American rebellion became a declared fact, we have possibly added seven hundred guns to our fleet; but Great Britain, in a time of profound peace, has done considerably more than this. On the 1st of October last there were building in England fifty-four ships, appointed to carry 1,364 guns, of 10,930 horse power, and with a tonnage of 96,000. Many of these vessels are now ready to be launched. The list is as follows:

	Guns.		Horse power.	Tons.
Achilles	50	Screw	1250	6079
Africa	11	Screw sloop	150	—
Alligator	21	Screw corvette	400	1857
Belvidera	51	Screw frigate	600	3027
Bulwark	89	Screw ship	800	3716
Caledonia	50	Screw ship	800	4045
Columbine	11	Screw sloop	150	669
Dartmouth	36	Screw frigate	500	2478
Dromedary	—	Iron sc'w transport	100	—
Dryad	51	Screw frigate	600	2027
Endymion	36	Screw frigate	500	3478
Enterprise	11	Screw sloop	150	669
Favorite	22	Screw corvette	400	1623
Guernsey	4	Screw sloop	200	695
Harlequin	17	Screw sloop	200	850
Hector	32	Screw ship	800	4063
Helicon	—	Paddle	250	835
Ister	36	Screw frigate	500	3027
Jaseur	5	Screw gun vessel	80	—
Menai	22	Screw corvette	400	1857
Myrmidon	4	Screw sloop	200	695
Nassau	4	Screw sloop	200	425
Newport	5	Screw gun vessel	80	—
North Star	22	Screw corvette	400	1623
Ocean	50	Screw ship	1000	4045
Orontes	—	Iron sc'w transport	500	2812
Rattler	17	Screw ship	200	951
Reindeer	17	Screw sloop	200	951
Repulse	89	Screw ship	800	3716
Robust	89	Screw ship	800	3716
Royal Alfred	50	Screw ship	800	3816
Royalist	11	Screw sloop	150	669
Royal Oak	50	Screw ship	1000	3716
Salamis	—	Paddle	250	835
Sappho	17	Screw sloop	200	950
Shearwater	11	Screw sloop	150	669
Sylvia	4	Screw sloop	200	695
Tamar	—	Iron sc'w transport	500	2812
Tartarus	4	Screw sloop	200	—
Triumph	50	Screw sloop	—	—
Tweed	51	Screw frigate	600	3027
Valiant	32	Screw ship	800	4063
Wolverine	11	Screw corvette	400	1857
Zealous	80	Screw ship	800	3716

Also, the *Bramble*, *Bruiser*, *Cherub*, *Cromer*, *Crown*, *Minstrel*, *Netley*, *Orwell* and *Protector*, steam gunboats, to carry 2 guns, of 60-horse power, and about 236 tons each, at Portsmouth; and the *Syrian*, at Newhaven.

The following is a catalogue of British armed vessels afloat in 1860. Transports of all descriptions and vessels building then or since built not included:

STEAM.

	No.
Ships of the line	53
Frigates	40
Iron-cased ships	1
Corvettes	19
Sloops	93
Small steamers	24
Gunboats	189
Floating batteries	8
Mortar ships	4
Total steam	431

SAILING.

Ships of the line	10
Frigates	17
Sloops	18
Mortar vessels	83
Total sailing	128
Grand total of vessels	559
Add those building	54
Effective vessels of the British navy	613

This would make a total of 613 actual war vessels, without including the large number of transports and other ships that could, at short notice, be converted into men-of-war. The fleet would carry between 15,000 and 16,000 guns, and we do not believe that the French fleet—that is, the vessels now afloat or on the stocks—can approach this figure within two or three thousand guns.

Great Britain keeps more vessels on foreign naval stations than any other nation in the world. At present she has an unusually large force on the North American and West Indian station, owing probably to the American civil war. The British American fleet now includes thirty-one war vessels, not counting transports, mounting about 630 guns. Besides these, there is the British division of the Mexican expedition, on its way to Vera Cruz. It includes three ships of the line—the *Conqueror*, the *Donegal*, and the *Sanspareil*, mounting in all 268 guns. It will thus be seen that if the peaceful relations between Great Britain and America should unhappily be disturbed, the former Power has already the nucleus of a formidable fleet on our coast.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

During the last fifteen or sixteen years, the French navy, much neglected at the beginning of LOUIS PHILIPPE'S reign, has assumed such an importance as to be the object of German praise and English jealousy, two things which, whenever French naval armaments are concerned, are pretty sure to go hand in hand together. Whether this navy will prove as efficient as that which gave France the supremacy of the seas under LOUIS XIV., or equal to that which balanced the fortunes of England under LOUIS XVI., is a question which the peaceful state in which these two powerful nations have lived, since 1815, prevents us from deciding. As far, however, as the small expeditions in which the French navy has been engaged for the last thirty years, affords us the opportunity to judge, it has not descended from the rank it occupied at the time when the names of TOURVILLE and JEAN BART, DE SUFFREN and D'ESTAING, illustrated that branch of the military service. Thus, the bold manœuvre of Admiral ROUSSIN, forcing the entry of the Tagus, in 1831; the expedition of Ancona, in 1832; the taking of San Juan d'Ulloa, in 1838; the bombardment of Tangiers, in 1844; and, above all, the expedition of the Crimea, in 1856; and the embarkment of the army of Italy, in 1859, shows on the part of the officers a decision and a skill equal to that displayed by the English during the same period; while the administration of the naval service in all its branches evinces a real superiority over their mighty rivals.

This increase of the French navy may be traced back to the publication of a pamphlet written in 1844 by the Prince of Joinville, now our guest, bearing for its title *Notes sur l'Etat Naval des Forces de la France*. In this pamphlet the Prince presses upon the French nation the necessity of substituting steam for sailing vessels, and recommends the establishment of a permanent squadron of evolutions, wherein officers as well as men should be thoroughly trained and made practical seamen. Besides, he deals lengthily upon the great deficiency in practical instruction, discipline and homogeneity of action of the French navy, a deficiency to which he attributes its reverses in its encounters with the English. This publication produced the effect of a train of powder upon a mine, and acted so powerfully upon public opinion as to cause the French Government to take the cause in hand and to submit it to the French Chambers.

The result was that, in the year 1846 the House of Deputies passed a law, afterwards sanctioned by the House of Peers, fixing the effective of the naval forces of France at 322 steam and sailing vessels of war, viz.: 40 line-of-battle ships; 50 frigates and 162 steam vessels of all sizes, exclusive of brigs, avisos, schooners, cutters, transports, etc. The great incentive to that measure resided in the hope that, superiority in naval conflicts, would not be, as before, due exclusively to naval skill in which the English excel, but to military knowledge, in which the French have no rivals. The Prince of Joinville had expressed himself in that sense in saying that the chances between France and her foes had changed since the introduction of steam, an opinion which Admiral LALLANDE has since confirmed in one of his reports, wherein he states that sea fights had now become artillery fights.

The execution of this law was carried out by the Government of LOUIS PHILIPPE till the year 1848, and afterwards by the Government of the Republic, with unprecedented energy and vigor. This very year, a Commission was named, at the head of which Mr. DUPANLOUP, Secretary of the Navy, was put. The task assigned to that Commission was to give an exact report upon the state of the French navy, embracing all realized improvements, and giving, at the same time, its views upon the reforms to be introduced. The work of that Commission, bluntly interrupted by the *coup d'etat* of 1851, lasted over two years. The report shows that at that time France had 317 vessels, including ships of the lines, frigates, sloops, brigs, &c., and that twelve or thirteen line-of-battle ships had been launched since the passing of the law in 1846.

Among the most striking passages of that report, written by the Republicans of "48," under the inspiration of the wants of France, is the part referring to the increase of vessels and to the reforms to be introduced in the then existing navy. Thus the report recommends that fifteen of the ships then upon the stocks should be brought forward at the rate of two or three yearly; that of the twenty-seven ships afloat, all those worth the expense should be fitted with the screw; that the number of battle-ships in commission, or in ordinary, should be increased to thirty, all to be provided with steam power, thus bringing up the total of that class of ships as rapidly as possible, to forty-five. By referring to a tabular statement herein published, our readers will see that this number has, since the advent of LOUIS NAPOLEON, been outdone, the whole number of line-of-battle ships being now fifty-one.

The same recommendations were extended also to vessels of other descriptions. Thus it was advised that twenty frigates, of the first class, should be provided with steam power, so as to give them the greatest attainable speed; and that of the thirty-eight ships of this denomination then afloat, as many as possible should be fitted with propellers, in order to convoy fast transports laden with troops. Here, also, the programme has been outdone by the Emperor of the French, and France now possesses the prodigious number of ninety-seven frigates, of all denominations—sail paddle and screw frigates included.

Since the publication of that report the operations and progress of French armaments have been kept secret by the Imperial Government, and it is with great difficulty that the true state of its strength and power has been ascertained. After having consulted several French and English documents on the subject, differing somewhat as to the number of vessels, we have concluded to publish the following tabular statement, which, if exaggerated in reference to the numerical strength of the navy, is below truth when compared to the horse-power and number of guns stated in other statistical documents:

Classified Summary of the French Navy, to April, 1861, including Vessels Building and Converting.

Description of Vessel.	Sail and Steam	SAIL VES. No.	SAIL VES. Guns.	STEAMERS. No.	STEAMERS. Guns.	STEAMERS. Horse Power.
Ships of the Line	51	1	114	6	700	3,740
		3	270	20	1,800	15,250
		10	756	11	880	5,450
Frigates, screw	97	40	910	38	939	13,950
Frigates, iron-plated		..	....	4	144	3,500
Frigates, paddle		..	....	19	234	7,930
Corvettes	39	18	352	20	176	6,790
Brigs and Avisos	102	35	264	67	234	11,183
Schooners, Cutters, etc.	55	47	92	..	....	....
Screw Gunvessels	8	..	....	8	25	300
Floating Batteries	5	..	....	8	80	1,125
Transports, (including 20 screws ordered)	73	26	58	47	194	6,570
Screw Gunboats	30	..	....	30	62	2,040
Totals	449	180	2,922	265	5,500	77,820

According to the above table, France would now possess 449 war vessels of all descriptions, carrying 8,322 guns, with a strength of nearly 78,000 horse-power. If this statement is right, the number of vessels she built between 1851—date of the report alluded to—and the year 1861, would be about 100, including crafts of all sizes. All the new steamers are now constructed upon the model vessel—the *Napoleon*—and are provided with a 900 horse-power engine, and with guns of the same calibre.

The name of the four iron-plated vessels included in the table are: *La Ville de Lyon*, *La Gloire*, *l'Invincible* and *La Normandie*. To these must be added eight floating batteries, built, or clad with iron, the names of which are not given. Each of the four first vessels has on board a 900 horse-power engine, 36 cannons of heavy calibre, mainly rifled, with a muzzle made to throw eighty pounds hollow explosive projectiles. An opinion prevailing among French naval architects is that this new species of vessels will supersede all others, and that wooden navies must be given up. It is also surmised by English writers that the French have converted several vessels into ironclad, and that twelve new frigates of this description have been put on the stocks since the last session of the Legislative body, which ended in February last.

The French navy is supplied by the *Inscription maritime*, a law which places all the seamen, without exception, at the disposal of the Government. In addition to this, France may dispose of 40,000 seamen who, encouraged by bounties, are engaged in the large northern fisheries. Adding the men that might be selected from the army and from the *Infanterie de Marine*, France, in case of war, could rely upon 90,000 men, a quantity sufficient to man every vessel in the fleet.

By the means of the navy we have attempted to describe, France may send armies of 50,000 to 100,000 men in a short time from Marseilles or Toulon to Barcelona, or from Brest or L'Orient to Gallicia, Corona or Leghorn. Nay, the attempt in the event of any rupture of the alliance between her and England might be made on the shores of the latter or of Ireland. The campaign of Italy furnishes us an example of the rapidity of its naval operations. Between the 22d of April and the 8th of July, 1859, France landed 128,000 men, 20,000 horses, 156 field ordnances, exclusive of siege artillery and an immense *matériel*, upon the coasts of Italy. It was in the same expedition that a gunboat fleet was transported by railway from Genoa to Peschiera, a feat which struck the world with amazement; and such was then the formidable strength of the French navy sailing in the Adriatic, that, had not the armistice of Villafranca been signed, it is more than probable that Venice would have fallen into the hands of the French, and would be by this time a portion of the Italian Kingdom.

Let us say, in conclusion, that this costly and gigantic increase of the French navy has not, as it might be expected, caused the French nation to sink under the expenses, though it has considerably swelled the budget, but that she has found in her resources means adequate to the fulfillment of this formidable task. She has, besides, enlarged and deepened the harbors of Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne, so as to enable them to receive one hundred large war steamers, and finished the magnificent works of Cherbourg, which, as the Emperor has expressed it, is "an eye to watch the opposite shore, and at the same time an arm to strike."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—EDWARD SULTER, carpenter, was instantly killed, Thursday, at the Atlantic Basin, by falling into the hold of the ship *Victoria*. Deceased leaves a family residing at No. 4 Canal-street, New-York.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BAVARIA.

INTERESTING FROM OUR FRENCH FILES.

Composition of the French Squadron for Mexico.

A Paris Journalist on the American Question.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The steamship *Bavaria*, from Southampton on the 20th ult., reached this port yesterday morning.

The following is the specie list of the *Bavaria*:

From Hamburg—WM. A. SCHALL & Co., $1,414; AMY & HEIN, $100; total, $1,514.

From Southampton—KING & DEVANE, 2800.

From Havre—E. BULKLEY & SONS, $5,867.

The advices by the *Bavaria* are not so late as those by the *City of Baltimore*. We are thus, however, placed in possession of [French files, from which we extract various matters of interest.

Gen. MIRAMON, the Ex-President of Mexico, had not sailed for Havana with the Spanish squadron, as previously reported. He arrived at Paris on the 16th, with his suite, and had put up at the great Spanish Hotel.

The Paris *Presse* has a long and judicious leader on the relations of the United States and England, as affected by the correspondence between Lord LYONS and Mr. SEWARD, and by the little affair at Gosford, Canada. The *Presse* sees evidences of estrangement which can hardly fail to lead to very serious consequences. It concludes:

How are we to reckon on the continuance of a peace which the smallest infraction, on either side, may at any moment imperil? How, especially, can we count on it if the supreme authorities of the two countries, displaying in their official intercourse a reciprocal animosity, seem to delight in propagating among their subordinates extreme bitterness, irreconcilable distrust—in short, a spirit of jealousy and hatred, which can hardly fail to multiply individual collisions, and so gradually lead to hostilities of a different order?

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

Miramon in Paris—Almonte Remains in France—The Financial Reforms, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1861.

We learn at this point an important movement which is going to take place in connection with the Mexican expedition. M. MIRAMON, late President of Mexico, now at Paris, leaves here in a few days for Havana, from which point he intends again to raise an army and attempt the overthrow of JUAREZ. The movement will be made when the country shall be in a state of confusion from the arrival of the combined fleet. It is even hinted that MIRAMON will combine his operations with those of the fleet, so as, in a certain measure, to act in concert with it, and that he will sustain any measure which may be proposed by the European Powers, even to that of a monarchy. But this coöperation of MIRAMON with the fleet is not so certain, and yet there are circumstances which indicate that the combined Governments are not quite frank on this subject of monarchy. Here at Paris, for example, it is asserted that, in the first draft of a treaty which was drawn up, there was a stipulation that if the Mexicans desired a change to the monarchical system of Government, the contracting Powers engaged themselves not to attempt to force any particular Prince upon them:—in other words, they should be left free to choose their ruler. In this first draft, too, the United States were not invited to take part in the expedition, and it was by the suggestion of England that these two points were suppressed. Spain had, of course, as principal actor, the right of drawing up the draft of the treaty, and it was drawn up while MIRAMON was yet in Madrid. What is the inference? That under the protection of the fleet an apparently spontaneous revolution against JUAREZ was to be gotten up, headed by MIRAMON, and which was to terminate in a monarchy and a close alliance with Spain. Who was to be King we do not know, but MIRAMON himself is suspected of that modest desire. The treaty having been modified at the request of England, (for France has only acted passively in the affair,) it is important to know how much of MIRAMON'S original programme has been abandoned. Whether it was only abandoned in the treaty and maintained in fact; how far, in fine, the European Powers can be held as *solidaire* in MIRAMON'S acts, whatever they may be; these will be points for the observation of Mr. CORWIN.

M. ALMONTE, it is said in the American papers, has a chance of deposing JUAREZ if he would return to Mexico; but he intends to remain at Paris and not mix himself up in the present troubles in his country. M. ALMONTE is on the most intimate terms with MIRAMON, and in case the latter succeeds in Mexico, the former will be again his Minister at Paris.

The Minister appointed to France six months or more ago by JUAREZ has never been received by the Emperor NAPOLEON, and thus the office has been vacant, for ALMONTE retired from it as soon as his successor arrived. This fact is not without importance in the present state of affairs.

The *Journal des Débats*, which last week gave its readers a lengthy newspaper biography of JEFFERSON DAVIS, gives this week a similar one of Mr. LINCOLN. They are from the pen of M. PHILARETE CHASLES, of the Academy.

Charivari publishes an engraving which represents in the background the two armies in America engaged in battle, while in the foreground Uncle Tom lies sleeping, and a gentleman is made to say to him: "Rise up, Uncle Tom, it is time you were doing something for yourself."

The Emperor's decree calling M. FOULD to the Ministry of Finance, and renouncing for himself the right to create extraordinary expenses, outside the budget and the action of the Chambers, continue to occupy the attention of the journals. Among people who are not worshipers of the Emperor's acts, whatever they may be, it is generally said that His Majesty's act was not spontaneous, and that circumstances forced him to it. One thing is certain, that M. FOULD and other leading men held the financial position of the country up to him in such a light that he could not well avoid taking the step he did. What is curious, among those who recommended the measure strongly, but indirectly, was M. THIERS.

MALAKOFF.

THE EXPEDITION TO MEXICO.

DETAILS OF THE FRENCH SQUADRON.

From the Paris Presse.

The newspapers generally are busily discussing the effective force of the Mexican Expedition. The contingent furnished by the Grand Army, is, says the *Moniteur de l'Armée*, thus constituted:

One battalion of the Second Regiment of Zouaves.
One mounted company of the Second Regiment of the Chasseurs d'Afrique.
A detachment from the Artillery train.
A detachment of Engineers.
A detachment of Nurses.
A detachment of laborers.

These several troops, drafted from Algeria, has been embarked at Oran, and provided with all necessary camp equipage and necessary implements.

One Captain of the General Staff, and one Captain of Engineers, are attached to the expedition.

The field artillery service has likewise contributed to that of the navy a battery of rifled cannon, and the bureau of war has [illegible] the service of the main, three [illegible] of which [illegible] the troops; 5,000 [illegible] for the transport [illegible] for the officers; tents [illegible] utensils of every description; [illegible] for each of the corps; [illegible] ambulance, dissolved for the regiments of 2,400 men. This ambulance, which requires the services of a hundred men drawn from the corps of military equipage, and a hundred mules, is accompanied by two administrative officers of the hospital service, and twenty-four military nurses. The mules will be obtained in Mexico.

The *Toulonnais* gives the strength of the naval branch of the Expedition. It is understood that M. THOMASSERY, Captain-of-Frigate, exercises the functions of Chief-of-Staff. Past Midshipmen SALLES-DEGOUS DE LA MESNARD and MARTIAL, are attached as Aides-de-Camp to the person of the Commander-in-Chief. Midshipmen FITZ JAMES and COSNELLE are attached to the Staff. Adjunct-Commissary DUVAL is at the head of the Quartermaster's Department. Surgeon-in-Chief GAVERLAIN is in charge of the medical service of the Squadron. Finally, M. LA BRACONNAIS COATPONT, Captain of Engineers, is attached to the Admiral.

The *Massena* carries the flag of Admiral JURIEN DE LAGRAVIERE. This vessel, commanded by M. ROZE, is of 900 horse power, and is armed with 90 guns, and manned with a crew of 912.

The *Ardents*, Commander GOSSELIN—800 horse-power, 56 guns, 630 men.

The *Foudre*, Commander HUGUEAU DE CHALLIS—800 horse-power, 56 guns, 630 men.

The *Guerriere*, Commander SELVA—600 horse-power, 34 guns, 400 men.

The *Astrée*, Commander DUVAL—600 horse-power, 28 guns, 380 men.

The *Montezuma*, Commander RUSSEL—450 horse-power, 16 guns, 270 men.

The *Berthollet*, Commander DE JONQUIERES—400 horse-power, 10 guns, 165 men.

The *Lavoisier*, Commander RIBOURT—220 horse-power, 6 guns, 125 men.

The *Prony*, Commander DE FONTANGES—220 horse-power, 5 guns, 136 men. [The Toulon paper had not heard of the wreck of this gun boat on the coast of North Carolina.]

The *Chantal*, Commander LAGE—220 horse-power, 2 guns, 125 men.

The *Marceau*, Commander BRUAT—120 horse-power, 2 guns, 75 men.

The *Grenade*, Commander HOCQUART—160 horse-power, 4 guns, 80 men.

The *Aube*, Commander GRENET—250 horse-power, 4 guns, 200 men.

The *Meuse*—160 horse-power, 4 guns, 150 men.

The *Sivre*, Commander MARIUS OLLIVIER—120 horse-power, 2 guns, 115 men.

There are besides three dispatch or gunboats of the local station, forming a total of near 6,000 horse-power, 330 guns, and 5,000 sailors.

The troops for land service, of which we have above given the composition according to the *Moniteur de l'Armée*, forms a total of 3,000 men of all arms.

The entire squadron is armed with rifled cannon, and the troops are provided with choice arms of precision, of remarkably long range.

The Abbé MONTSERRAND has embarked on the *Massena* as the principal Chaplain of the expedition. There are likewise on board the squadron in the character of Chaplains, Abbé PETRAU, on the *Guerriere*; Abbé CURIAL, on the *Astrée*; Abbé LEVESQUE, on the *Ardente*; and Abbé GROS, on the *Poudre*.

From Galignani's Messenger, Nov. 19.

The steam-transport the *Aube* arrived at Mersel-Kebir, in Algeria, in the afternoon of Saturday, and the *Massena* line-of-battle ship the previous day, both from Toulon. The embarkation of the troops who are to form part of the expedition to Mexico commenced immediately. They consist of a battalion of the Second Regiment of Zouaves, a detachment of the Mounted African Chasseurs, with parties of engineers, wagon-train, military hospital men, &c. The *Massena* and the *Aube* were to leave on the 17th for Martinique. The steam-corvette *Berthollet*, on her way from Rochefort to the same destination, had been obliged to put into Lisbon on the 15th, from stress of weather.

Secession Agents in Paris Appreciated.

From the Paris Presse.

Since it began pleading its case before Europe, the Southern oligarchy has assumed every form and taken every tone that could tend to put it in a favorable light before the tribunal of public opinion—a tribunal which it well understands must exercise a decisive influence over the issue of the great conflict it has raised. At first haughty and inflexible, it would not hear of its cause being called in question; and, carrying high its banner, announced to the world that Slavery was a sacred institution, destined in the end to become the fundamental and respected basis of every social system. By degrees this proud arrogance has been toned down. Europe did not bow the knee before the souzerainty of King Cotton, on the contrary she has looked with more amazement than anger on the aberration of an aristocracy which, having lived outside of the movement of the age, presents the sad spectacle of the madness into which the human mind falls when once it loses the counterpoise of the sentiment of justice and the respect for right.

Now, however, the champions of the Southern oligarchy present an altogether new version of the conduct of their patrons. It is no longer a question of Slavery; to hear them talk, the Southern "lords of the lash" have greater sympathy with the negro than the Northern philanthropists who talk so much in his favor. If, say they, the oligarchy has precipitated the South into secession, it is because great pecuniary and moral interests are involved. And to prove their new position, these official advocates accumulate facts and statistics, which have but one fault, namely: that they are altogether false.

We reserve for a more convenient opportunity the task of showing up the material errors contained in the defences put forth in favor of the Southern oligarchy; but to-day we want to give these champions a helping hand, and force them to say aloud what they secretly think.

The reason of their zeal does not lie in the motives they give; *they know very well that Slavery is an odious institution doomed to disappear, and that the South can but lose by its separation from the North.* European commerce itself will be at a comple te stand-still until the present state of war is ended, that is until the restoration of the Union; but there is one great fact that bothers them, and which they are using their best efforts to get rid of. They uphold disunion because they know it will be the death of the Republic, and that the moment the young Colossus ceases to form a whole, the succession will be open, and its magnificent patrimony will serve to form two or more monarchies.

The Southern oligarchy has already given explicit utterance to this effect. In 1856, at the time of the Presidential election which resulted in the choice of Mr. BUCHANAN, this party announced that they would quit the Union, should the Republican candidate, Col. FREMONT, be elected. Their journals, and especially the Charleston *Mercury* and the Richmond *Examiner*, discussed this eventuality, and arrived at the determination that, should Col. FREMONT be elected, the Cotton States would form a monarchy and offer the crown to the Duke of Cambridge. This idea, abandoned by the oligarchy after the election of its candidate, Mr. BUCHANAN, was resumed by the same persons in 1861. Mr. RUSSELL, at the time of his visit to Charleston in May last, wrote to the *Times*: "I have visited a great many planters, and I have talked freely and fully with them. Everywhere I have found the same desire to have a prince of the royal family of England to rule over them."

This wish of certain planters of South Carolina, unduly generalized by Mr. RUSSELL, and which the "poor whites," or "white trash" as they are called, would not ratify, justly awakened suspicions in the Northern States, suspicions which certain rumors from Europe still further strengthened. Mr. HOLS, a politician of great influence, alluded to these rumors in a speech at Louisville, in the month of May last, when he thus expressed himself: "M. FOULD, that great French statesman, in the course of a conversation a few weeks ago with an American citizen, said to him: 'Your Republic is dead, and it is probably the last the world will see. You will have a reign of terror, and then two or three monarchies.'"

We do not know that M. FOULD really expressed the opinion attributed to him, but it is very evidently the sentiment of those who make themselves champions of the dissolving and egotistic policy of the Southern oligarchy. The North, too, understands the danger that threatens its institutions; it regards with distrust all acts of intervention on the part of Europe in the affairs of the New World, and recalling the truth of the adage, '*si vis pacem, para bellum*,' (if you wish for peace prepare for war,) it has warmly applauded the recommendations that Mr. SEWARD has addressed to the Governors of the seaboard and lake States to fortify their ports and put them into a good condition of defence.

May the sentiment not displease its enemies, but the great Republic of the United States will not yet perish. People will think twice, we may hope, before attacking her. We have got beyond the time when Polish partitions could be made. Oligarchic factions may for a season throw a country into confusion, but they can neither sell nor irredeemably ruin it. Nations *now belong to themselves*, and are not to be governed, except on condition of listening to and working towards their interest—that is to say, *except on condition of realizing democracy.* A war with America, whatever might be the pretext, would be disastrous for all who should take part in it. It would, for a long time, be the total ruin of all international commerce with that country, *and America would find in the very reverses that might at first befall her arms a new stimulus that would energetically push it to seek out and bring into play the immense resources she possesses. By obliging her to know herself better, and to use the forces she has, we should strengthen in place of weakening America.*

AN EX-ASSEMBLYMAN ON HIS MUSCLE.—Mr. A. J. BERGEN, Ex-Assemblyman from Suffolk County, was fined $25 last Saturday, at Babylon, for an assault upon the editor of the Suffolk County *Democrat*. The provocation in the case was republishing a criticism, upon the conduct of the defendant in the affair between Messrs. LUDLOW and BERGEN, from a Flushing paper.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

The Union Movement in New-Orleans.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT FORT PICKENS.

Planters Burning Their Crops.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS AND REPORTS.

THE UNION ORGANIZATION IN NEW-ORLEANS.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, Nov. 23.

Yesterday morning Lieut. MORAN, of the Third District Police, upon information received, arrested a German named PAGEOT, who lives on Charles-street, in the Second District, charging him with being an incendiary and a traitor to the State and Southern Confederacy. It appears that PAGEOT, who is quite an intelligent man, had excited Lieut. MORAN'S suspicions, some time since, by remarks that he was reported to have made in favor of LINCOLN and his dynasty; he was watched, *the result of which was that he was heard to boast that there was a powerful organization in this city—at least 5,000 strong—which, the moment that the Lincoln army made its appearance here, or on our coast, would rise and help them to the best of their ability.*

He further is reported to have said that his society would help to cut all the rebels' throats; and that, as no one knew or suspected its existence, it was all the more powerful.

THE FIGHT AT FORT PICKENS.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, Nov. 21.

We are favored with the following private letter. The letter is from a highly intelligent and trustworthy gentleman, whose account will be found interesting:

PENSACOLA, Saturday, Nov. 23—8 A. M.

Both parties are silent this morning. I walked down to the beach this morning, and took at Pickens. She seems considerably battered. A long dark place upon her side, which the men say is shot marks, was plainly visible. Poor Fort McRae suffered yesterday far more than we thought. Six men were killed by the falling of the cover of a rest, and ten others wounded. They say 500 shot and shell fell into the Fort. The damage was done by the ships, which took position southwest of the Fort, where the guns could not be very effective, and fired broadside after broadside upon her. A battery located just back of her, aided in repelling the attack, and it is said struck them 15 times. Only two ships are off the harbor this morning. I fear neither party will renew the fight this morning. If they do, McRae will probably be abandoned during the day, and the battery behind her worked. But if she was levelled to the sand, nothing would be accomplished towards the reduction of our batteries. We have never counted her as anything in the fight. If the fight opens again before the mail leaves, I will let you know. Good bye for the present.

L. T. T.

In other rebel journals we find the following additional dispatches:

MOBILE, Sunday, Nov. 24.

The *Advertiser's* Pensacola correspondent, yesterday, says the steamer *Time* escaped and arrived safe. Our loss up to 1 o'clock was five killed and twelve wounded. One-half of the cannonade continued to-night, presenting a magnificent spectacle. Several bombs exploded over and near BRAGG'S and GLADDEN'S staff, injuring none. BRAGG was constantly greeted wherever he went. Three batteries and the Louisiana Infantry, commanded by Capt. WERAS BEAUREGARD and Lieut. MAZEAU, greatly distinguished themselves; and Capt. VANDERHORSTEN'S Marine Battery is entitled to like distinction for great efficiency. One of the enemy's ships is thought to be severely damaged. She has not fired a

applying the torch to their deserted cabins, and now Yankees who have not the heart to apply the torch themselves have reconsidered the military authorities to save their crops from the ravages and lust of the enemy—to destroy everything before them. The inhabitants on North Edisto and its neighborhood are now in one sheet of flame and smoke throughout. Parties from below unite in saying that everything is wrapped in one vast flame."

POSITION OF THE FORCES.

The correspondent of the Boston *Traveler* writes from Fortress Monroe, under date of Dec. 2:

"I have had a long conversation with a gentleman who left Charleston last Friday, and he assures me that the people of the North are much deceived about the true state of affairs at the South, if he can judge from the tone of Northern papers which he has been enabled to peruse. He has been a resident of Charleston the last two years, and is in every way entitled to credence. Our forces had not occupied Beaufort when he left, and the Southerners were anxious for the Federal forces to make an advance. He is confident that the Confederates greatly outnumber our troops, and this, notwithstanding that they have received no reinforcements of any moment from Virginia. He states that one company only had returned to the State. But one feeling and determination seemed to animate the whole people. Fresh provisions and vegetables were cheap, and so was rice. Flour was falling in price, though still at $10. The price of other articles you will see in the list I send you.

There was no suffering among the poor of the city, as they were finding ample employment in manufacturing articles formerly procured from the North.

PRICES CURRENT.

From the Charleston Courier, Nov. 29.

COTTON—Market quiet, 30 bales of Upland sold at 8c., being a decline of ½c. since the 14th.

RICE—Receipts 1,280 tierces. Sales of a part at from $3 25@$4 ℔ hundred.

BACON—None in first hands; small lot of Sides sold at 12c., and 2,000 Hams at 12c. ℔ lb.

BUTTER—Prices range from 35c.@45c., as to quality.

LARD—Prices range from 22c.@26c., as to quality.

FLOUR—Demand light at $10@$11. Stock on the increase and prices will probably decline. Receipts for the week, 2,068 bbls.

CORN—Receipts of flint Corn from the neighboring Islands have been considerable—5,000 bushels; sales at 90c. to $1.

HAY—Sales have been made at $2¼ ℔ 100 lbs.

BAGGING AND ROPE—Holders ask 25c. for former and 28c. for latter.

COFFEE—None in first hand—(retails at 50c.)

SALT—$10 ℔ sack.

SUGAR—Raw and clarified Louisiar a at 9c. to 12c.

EXCHANGE—On England 60 day bills at 125 ℔ cent. (Latter item furnished by my informant who paid the same.)

NAVAL EXPEDITIONS.

The New-Orleans *Delta* publishes an elaborate account of former maritime expeditions, modern and ancient, with a view to exhibiting the danger the South has to apprehend from such undertakings on the part of the North. It arrives at this conclusion:

"While the enemy has a powerful war navy and abundant maritime transportations, his boundary—his strategical base of operations—may be said to extend to the whole stretch of our seacoast.

But our boundaries, on the other hand, owing to our naval deficiency, are limited to the water-line of our seaboard, and is there liable to be impinged upon and broken. While our strategical border on the waterside is thus pushed so far away from any vulnerable point of the enemy's territory, our strategical border on the land side is drawn upon a principle which seems scarcely less adapted to secure immunity to the enemy's domain and expose our own to assault, military occupation and devastation. Inasmuch as we steadfastly abstain from an offensive policy on land, and are incapable of attacking the enemy by sea, he is, in a strategical view, thoroughly insularized from us; while we, in a strategical view, stand in the position of an inland territory towards him, exposed to his attacks on every hand, and with all the improved instrumentalities known to modern war."

A REBEL VIEW OF THE CAPTURE OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

To the Editor of the Bowling Green Courier:

There having been some speculation on the probable effect of the seizure of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL on an English private steamer, by the United States war-vessel *San Jacinto*, and the opinion seeming to be almost unanimous that it is a violation of English rights, a few suggestions and queries may not be unacceptable.

Assuming what is understood to be true, that these gentlemen were commissioned as Ministers Plenipotentiary to England and France respectively, and were bearers of dispatches from the Confederate States Government to its agents in Europe, it is not clear that the search and seizure was illegal?

It is agreed by all publicists that a belligerent may lawfully search private vessels of neutrals for contraband of war, enemy's troops, or dispatches. There is little reason to distinguish between dispatches sent to agents in Europe, who are trying to obtain recognition and perhaps aid, and those sent to military officers. England regards the Confederate States and United States as belligerents, and entitled to all rights incident to war against neutral Powers.

2. But England has frequently declared that by the law of nations a belligerent may search for any subject. She does not recognize the *legal* but mere *de facto* existence of the Confederate States, and hence, must consider MASON and SLIDELL as subjects of the United States. Will she be offended at an act which she declares to be lawful, and one which it is important to her should be lawful?

There are other grounds of doubt in the case. Your readers, doubtless, would be glad to get the opinion of some able jurist on the interesting point. I designed merely to call attention to it. B.

FROM BOWLING GREEN.

A lady who escaped from Bowling Green thinks there are 60,000 effective men there, and that the fortifications, five in number, are very formidable. Two distinct reviews were made a few days before she left, each of which, she was told, numbered 30,000—and even these did not embrace all the forces.

UNANSWERED PRAYERS.

At the time of the starting of the naval expedition for Port Royal, the Alabama Legislature was about assembling, and the Presbyterian Synod met at Raleigh, North Carolina. In the organizing ceremonies of the Legislature of Alabama, Rev. Dr. MANLY, for eighteen years President of the Alabama University, officiated, and prayed most earnestly for the Divine favor, "upon the young nation," and especially that we might be saved from the fleet then in daily expectation on our coast, and that as we had no navy with which to withstand them, that the God of Heaven would send to their aid the waves and winds, and that thus they might be torn to pieces and defeated in their wicked designs.

Similar prayers were offered in the North Carolina Synod, and "the Divine ruler was supplicated to interfere and save our coast from the desolating tread of the enemy."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—A gunboat for harbor defence was launched at Charleston on Nov. 19. She is armed with several heavy cannon. Several more are being built.

—The Lynchburgh *Republican* has this paragraph:

"The recent order of Gen. BEAUREGARD requiring the sheriffs to return to their companies all soldiers fit for duty, has thinned out the gentlemen of the military world considerably in Lynchburgh. Two or three weeks since nearly every man you met sported brass buttons and a cap trimmed either with red, blue or black flannel, or gold lace. Now, one is scarcely ever seen, and those that are here are unfit for the duties of the camp on account of sickness. It is estimated before this order was issued that there were at least twenty thousand of the army of the Potomac absent without leave, while now it is stated there are not one thousand so absent."

The Richmond *Enquirer* says: "The signs indicate, we think, that the next battle on the line of the Potomac will be fought in the vicinity of Occoquan and Dumfries. It is of great consequence to the enemy that the batteries of Evansport should be silenced, and they seem, accordingly, to be directing their forces towards that point. The plan seems to be a movement by land from the direction of Alexandria, to be supported by a fleet on the river, and besides these, Sickles' Brigade, on the opposite side of the river, and the batteries which he has erected on the Maryland shore, are to have a part in the combined attack. Our information from that quarter leads us to expect an important battle at an early day."

A dispatch from Gen. PILLOW announces that he has raised the blockade on shipments South.

A dispatch dated New-Orleans, Nov. 24, says: "Twenty-eight thousand troops were reviewed yesterday, by Gov. MOORE, Gen. LOVELL and Gen. RUGGLES. The line was seven miles long. There was one regiment of 1,450 free colored men. The military display was grand. One company displayed a black flag."

The Savannah *Republican*, of the 2d inst., says the Unionists have evacuated Tybee Island. One ship load left on Saturday. On Saturday afternoon a large ship stood in for Warsaw Inlet. Com. TATTNALL's fleet went after her, but she disappeared. There were six Union vessels off Tybee Island yesterday. The schooner *Waterman*, Huson, for Charleston, was wrecked on Tybee on Friday morning. She fell into the hands of the blockaders.

The cotton and provisions on Hutchinson, Fenwick and the adjoining Islands, were destroyed by fire by the proprietors.

A dispatch from Richmond says a grand demonstration will be made on York River by the Unionists, to weaken the Potomac line.

A gentleman who arrived at Richmond on Nov. 23 says the National force in the neighborhood of Alexandria is eighty-seven regiments, many of which are skeletons, with seven cavalry regiments, also skeletons, and nineteen batteries. He considers that indications favor an early engagement.

We clip the following from a Memphis paper:

"On Thursday last information was received here that the Lincoln troops at Paducah had been furnished the day previous with four days' rations. Gen. POPE, at Columbus, was immediately telegraphed that some marauding expedition on the Cumberland or Tennessee was being set on foot. Col. [illegible]

The Texans freely commented upon the charge of ZAGONYI—admitting that it was without precedent for gallantry, and repeating frequently that every man in it was a host. They seemed to have gained the idea that the late evacuation of Springfield by the National troops arose from the fear of a battle—in fact they believed it a regular stampede, nor could any amount of contradiction make them believe the contrary. They stated that their regular force consisted of 23,000 men—5,000 of whom were Gen. MCCULLOCH's, the balance PRICE's. They asserted that it was their intention to have given FREMONT battle at Cassville, and their hopes may be inferred from the vaunting language of an officer, who said: "I do not know how many of you would have come down there, but I do know that —— few of you would ever have got back!"

PRICE at no time came to Springfield, but passed west, up to Greenfield. The Confederates admitted that, at the time of ZAGONYI's charge, there were 1,500 men, but said that only some 300 of this number did any of the fighting. Their loss at that affair they would admit to be no greater than nine killed.

The streets of St. Louis are crowded daily with long lines of covered wagons, cattle and horses. Each wagon is crammed with household goods, sickly-looking women and children, anywhere in number from five to fifteen. And such children! Not the plump, healthful, gleeful little sprites that make up one's idea of genuine children, but ragged, dirty specimens, whose careworn countenances and emaciated forms give them a look of old age pitiable in the extreme. They are all emigrants, "fleeing from the wrath to come," in the shape of advancing PRICE and his country-saviors. They have toiled here over the long miles that reach to distant Forsyth, to Neosho, and Hermansville,—they come from Lexington, from Springfield, from everywhere, eager only to escape the hordes of secession, and steering for anywhere, where they are certain of being secure from their presence.

A good deal of labor is being laid out on Missouri, on the one hand, to keep it in the Union, and on the other, to keep it out; and so far, with such decided success on both sides that, to-day Missouri is scarcely fit for a Potters-field. The Union settlers have fled from the secession troops, the secession citizens have slunk away at the approach of the National forces, until now the State is but little better than a desert, or a graveyard. It is, in fact, a respectably filled graveyard—one in which Iowa, Kansas, Illinois, Ohio, Tennessee, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas have laid thousands of their noblest sons.

With the citizens all leaving or left, her houses burned, crops destroyed, negroes run off, and her surface rounded with the graves or whitened with the bones of fierce combatants, Missouri is in no enviable condition. Infinite folly was it, in her, to allow the treason-brooding hordes of the South to make her the scene of their incubations—the place where they have hatched such devilish forms and theft and murder.

PRICE is still a great bugbear—now he is advancing upon Sedalia with numbers to which the army of XERXES would form but a respectable "advance"—again the huge ocean of his might is roaring around Jefferson City, threatening each moment to sweep over the place and engulph as the Red Sea swallowed Pharaoh—anon he is at Warsaw, Osceola, Greenfield, Lebanon—in fine, omniscient, omnipresent. The exact facts in the case are, in all probability, and as near as can be actually ascertained by reconnoissances, that he is nowhere in very great force, but is breaking his army up into small detachments and sending them everywhere, wherever there is food and clothing to be found in the State. It is hardly probable that so sharp a man as he is will venture far north of the Osage—knowing very well, as he probably does, that once across *that*, he will find himself most uncomfortably and securely caged. If he crosses I presume no one will be better satisfied with his forward movement than Gen. HALLECK, for then SIGEL would march out from Rolla and prevent his retreat, while the forces along the Pacific road and in Kansas would gather on his front and flanks and give what he so long has been looking for and so eminently deserves—a tremendous thrashing.

The grand expedition for New-Orleans *vid* Memphis, (stopping at Columbus,) has not yet started, nor will it probably for a day or two at least. Gen. HALLECK, very wisely, keeps his own counsel, and will develop the time of starting and the plans of the campaign all in good time. There is some considerable grumbling, as a matter of course, among the sovereigns who compose the army, because there is no immediate movement, and because Gen. HALLECK does not develop his plans for general discussion, and possible ratification. It is undoubtedly trying to be thus kept in the dark—it's undemocratic, and all that; and may perhaps result in a good deal of grumbling. Gen. HALLECK does not take into consideration that there are a good many soldiers in his large army—veterans, in fact, many of whom have worn shoulder-straps for months—in some cases, and of course know all about war.

There is a good deal of attention just now directed towards Columbus, in view of a prospective intimate acquaintance. Vast stories are told of its strength—the number of its garrison, the size, calibre and force of its guns. One Colonel—who has had several small skirmishes with bushwackers during the past Summer—assured me that we could never take the place with less than 200,000 men, and that in taking it, we should at the very least lose 50,000 in killed alone, without enumerating the wounded. I advised him to immediately see Gen. HALLECK, and lay the important fact before him, in time to prevent such a wholesale catastrophe. One gentleman who was in the Belmont affair, states that at one time, when not less than three miles from Columbus, shell and shot went whizzing through the air above his head, at a height that promised a respectable addition to the distance they had already traveled. A gunboat not long since ventured within a mile of Columbus, when secession paid them a compliment in the shape of an 80-pound rifled shot that passed over the boat and struck two miles and a half beyond.

With these comfortable reminiscences do men pass away the time, and get themselves in a state of mind suitable for the gigantic undertaking of besieging Columbus. Doubtless, when the affair does take place, it will be one of the heaviest affairs which the history of this war has yet presented.

Troops are constantly pouring into St. Louis from Iowa, Michigan, Illinois, and other States, till at the present time we have here in Benton Barracks alone nearly or quite 20,000 men. To-day they were again reviewed by the commander, and make a very imposing appearance. The entire force at St. Louis and on the railroads leading west, together with those at Cairo and Bird's Point, is probably not far from 75,000 men—sufficient, one would think, to go to New-Orleans or almost any other point.

No staff appointments have yet been made public.

GALWAY.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

An Arrival from Springfield—News From Ben McCulloch—Misunderstanding Between his Troops and those of Price—What the Texans Think of Zagonyi's Charge—What Gen. Halleck is Doing, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Dec. 1, 1861.

Yesterday Col. JOHN W. FULLER, of the Twenty-seventh Ohio Volunteers, and Rev. J. EATON, Jr., of the same regiment, reached here from Springfield, Missouri, which place they left on Tuesday last. Col. FULLER's regiment was one of those which accompanied Gen. STURGIS when he attempted, under FREMONT's direction, the brilliant, but somewhat impossible feat, of raising the siege of Lexington with eleven hundred raw infantry; why he did not cross the river without boats and succeed in raising the siege against a force of 35,000 rebels, can be found at once in the nature of impossibilities, and the history of that memorable siege.

Col. FULLER and his regiment followed STURGIS from Richmond, near Lexington, to Kansas, and there remained until Gen. STURGIS was ordered down to form a junction with FREMONT. Soon after arriving at Springfield Col. FULLER was taken down with a fever, and in spite of medical attendance he was still too week to move when the National troops evacuated that place, and, in consequence, they were forced to leave him. Mr. EATON determined to stay with him and share, if necessary, his captivity; they, and six of the National wounded were all that were left in the place. The last of our troops left on Wednesday of same week. The next day some Secessionists in the town ran up the Confederate flag over the new Court-house, Friday a small body of MCCULLOCH's Rangers entered and took possession of the place.

Sunday the redoubtable, ubiquitous, oft-buried, oft-resurrected BEN MCCULLOCH and his Staff came into town, and soon after, hearing of the presence of Col. FULLER, called upon him at the private house where he was confined. Col. F. states that MCCULLOCH is one of the most gentlemanly men he ever met, and that his kindness and courtesy on all occasions were extreme.

Upon asking MCCULLOCH for permission to leave the town when his health would permit, Col. FULLER was informed by the other that it would be necessary to ask the opinion of Gen. PRICE. He said that so far as he was concerned, there was not the slightest objection; but that he stood on delicate ground in relation to the State troops, and he feared if he acted without consultation with PRICE, that the latter would take offence. He said that ever since the battle of Wilson's Creek there had been a great deal of ill-feeling between his Texan Rangers and the Missouri forces under PRICE, arising from some dispute, as Col. FULLER inferred, in relation to the share taken in the fight by the two parties, and also in regard to a division of the spoils.

Finally PRICE (who was at Greenfield) was heard from, consenting to their departure. They left, receiving the following document:

C. S. A., HEADQUARTERS MCCULLOCH'S DIVISION, SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 21, 1861.

A safeguard is hereby granted to Col. JOHN W. FULLER, Twenty-seventh Ohio Volunteers, United States Army, who has been left at this point on account of sickness.

All officers and soldiers of the Army of the Confederate States are, therefore, commanded to respect this safeguard, and to afford all necessary protection to Col. JOHN W. FULLER, U. S. A., and also to Rev. Mr. EATON, Chaplain, U. S. A., during the time that they shall remain within the limits of this command.

By order of Brig.-Gen. BEN MCCULLOCH.
F. C. ARMSTRONG, Adjutant-General Division.

55 ART. *Rules and Articles of War for the government of the Confederate States.*

"Whosoever belonging to the army of the Confederate States, employed in foreign parts, shall force a safeguard shall suffer death."

On the back of this paper was the following:

NOVEMBER 25, 1861.

The Missouri State Guards, as well as independent companies, will respect the within safeguard, and give aid and comfort to the within named Col. FULLER and Rev. Mr. EATON, while in the State of Missouri. By order of

CHARLES H. HAWTHORNE,
Commander First Battalion, Seventh Division of Missouri State Guards, at Springfield, Missouri.

Armed with this document, the gentlemen, after securing a conveyance, had no trouble in passing through the country till they reached the Federal lines.

The staff of BEN MCCULLOCH is composed as follows:

Capt. F. C. ARMSTRONG, Chief of Staff and Adjutant General.
Maj. F. W. ARMSTRONG, Aid-de-camp.
Lieut. L. L. LOMAX, Aid-de-camp.
Lieut. EDWARD DILLON, Aid-de-camp.

All of these gentlemen were formerly in the United States service, and, in fact, all wore the regulation uniform of the United States Army. Of the two first-named, one, I believe, is a son, and the other a nephew of the inventor of the Armstrong gun. Capt. F. C. ARMSTRONG was in the United States Army until after the battle of Bull Run. He participated in this on the right side so far as principle is concerned, but on the wrong side in respect to the victory. Probably being desirous of getting on the winning side, he obtained leave of absence to visit his friends at Louisville, and from that point "bolted" into the arms of the Confederates.

Among other celebrities, beside the above, who called frequently upon Col. FULLER, was a Col. B. WARREN STONE, of the Texan Cavalry, and who is a son of a somewhat noted "Campbellite" clergyman of the same name, in Tennessee. Col. MCINTOSH, formerly Captain of the United States army, and who deserted from Gen. STURGIS at Fort Leavenworth, was also present, and had the reputation of being the best officer in MCCULLOCH's Division. Another one who visited them was Major JOHN T. WHITFIELD, who will be recollected as having played a leading part upon the Kansas stage during the enactment of the drama of 1856 and '57. They saw also THOS. BEACH, JOHN W. METCALF, and some others of the same kind—men distinguished mainly for the fact that they possessed immense wealth, were not attached regularly to the army, but "fight on their own hook," finding themselves in arms, transportation and subsistence.

By all these gentlemen, and, in fact, by all with whom they came in contact, they were treated with the utmost kindness and respect, save occasional exceptions offered, as a matter of course, by members of the Missouri forces. I have yet to learn the case of a single prisoner who ever met with much else save insult from the gallant and would-be chivalrous Missourians; their excesses in this respect are only equaled by the arrant cowardice they generally display in battle when there is anything like an equality in the strength of their opponents.

The Sanitary Commission—Note from the Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Without wishing to take part in a discussion with regard to the duties of the Surgeon-General, I think it proper to assure you that the Sanitary Commission is diligently engaged in each and all of the duties which you have recommended it to undertake. The Commission has fifteen thoroughly qualified surgeons engaged in the duty of inspection, and carefully computed general deductions from over 300 elaborate reports already received from them have been reported to the War Department.

The value of contributions made to the hospitals of the army through the agency of the Commission, does not fall short of a thousand dollars a day. If your correspondent "Truth," who asserts that "the Government hospitals get nothing from the Commission," and who suggests that no evidence appears that contributions made to it are honestly appropriated, will do me the favor to call at this office, it will give me pleasure to exhibit to him vouchers, signed by officers of Government, for more than twenty thousand articles furnished to Government hospitals during the month of November. Yours respectfully,

FRED. LAW OLMSTED, Secretary.

LAW REPORTS.

Jurisdiction—Local Application of Penal Statutes.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.
Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Elizabeth Maas vs. *Pitkin Page.*—The plaintiff brought her action as administratrix of her husband, under the acts of 1847 and 1849, giving compensation for causing death by wrongful act, neglect or default, claiming that, by reason of such acts on the part of the defendant, her husband had sustained injuries causing his death, while on a voyage from New-Orleans to Liverpool.

The defendant was arrested and held to bail in the action, and subsequently applied for and obtained a vacation of the order under which he was taken into custody.

Plaintiff appealed from that order to this Court, where it is held that she has no cause of action, and that the order appealed from must be affirmed.

The opinion of the Court was delivered by Judge HILTON, who in closing his remarks uses the following language:

"The statutes referred to being highly penal in their character, are therefore strictly local, and relate to no acts committed without the territory of this State. (Folliot vs. Ogden, 1 H. Black, 135; Scoville vs. Canfield, 14 John., 338; Holman vs. Newland, Comp., 341. They are intended only to regulate the conduct of persons while they are within the State limits, but for acts done without the State, they afford no remedy. (Beach vs. Bay State, S. Co., 18 How. P. R., 335; Vandewerken vs. New-York and N. H. R. R. Co., 6 Abb., 239; Dewolf vs. Johnson, 10 Wheat., 367; 2 John., 335.)

Verdict upon a Question of Fact.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.
Before Justice Grover.

S. R. Warner vs. *George A. Wicker.*—This action was brought by the plaintiff to recover of the defendant the sum of $2,250 alleged to be owing by the defendant to the plaintiff, and which the plaintiff alleged the defendant agreed to pay him in goods, on demand.

The plaintiff testified that he demanded the goods several times before the suit was brought, and that the defendant refused to deliver them.

The defendant testified that no demand was ever made for the goods, but that he was always ready to deliver them. Although the evidence was thus conflicting, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $2,370 79, the amount claimed, with interest.

Ira D. Warren for plaintiff; Wm. Curtis Noyes and J. M. Barbour for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN presiding, John Hopkins, 28 years, native of Ireland, was tried and convicted of having in his possession, with intent to pass, a large amount of counterfeit money of the Columbia Bank at Chatham Four Corners. The prisoner, who was indicted with James Palmer, convicted on Thursday, was sentenced to the State Prison for the same term as his accomplice, viz., five years and four months.

Peter Makin, 28 years, native of New-York, pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Ann Sullivan, 32 years, born in Ireland, was tried and convicted of robbing the pocket of Thaddeus Tomarzewski of a gold watch and chain and $4 in money. Penitentiary six months.

Surrogate's Court.

THE ESTATE OF HENRY PARISH.

Matter of the Will of Henry Parish.—In this case, application was yesterday made before the Surrogate, for an order continuing the residuary estate of Mrs. Parish, since her decease, the annual allowance of $14,000, made to her by Mr. Surrogate Bradford, out of the estate of the testator, her husband. It was argued that this allowance should not be suspended upon the decease of Mrs. Parish, and that it was legitimately a part of her residuary estate.

The brothers of the testator, or next of kin, resisted the application, contending that the allowance was merely for the life of the widow, and ceased with her death. She was the only person intended to be benefited thereby.

Decision was reserved.

Wm. M. Evarts for motion, on behalf of the Executors of the will; Robert J. Dillon, for next of kin, opposed.

Wills Admitted.—The Surrogate yesterday admitted the wills of the following parties to probate: Daniel Rollhaus. Ezra Smith, Wm. S. Darling, Auguste Martin, Edward Franks.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Ingraham.

Young vs. *McIntosh.*—Motion granted on payment of all costs of suit and $10 costs of motion.

Dunlop vs. *Kimball et al.*—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Before Justice Leonard.

Borlen vs. *Burdell et al.*—Application for payment of money granted.

Application of Walsh.—Application granted to mortgage on $1,500.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Dec. 6, 1861.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Reg	89⅝	40 Penn. Coal Co	78½
3,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Cou.	93	100 N. Y. Central R.	77
1,000 do	92½	100 do	77⅛
3,000 U. S. 5s, '74..Cou.	82⅜	400 do	77¼
2,000 Ky. 6 ℘ c. lge bs.	70	300 do	77⅛
10,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	41⅜	100 do	77⅜
8,000 Missouri State 6s	40	350 do	77⅜
2,000 Cal. State 7s	82	10 do	77⅜
1,000 Mich. St. 6s	81	30 Erie Railway	19⅜
2,000 Bklyn C. W. L.	96⅜	230 Hudson River R.	30¼
2,000 do	97	130 Harlem Railroad	12
1,000 M. C. 8 p. c. 1st m.		100 Mich. Central R.	47⅜
S. F. Con. bds	91⅜	200 do	47⅜
1,000 do	91⅜	50 do	49
3,000 do	91⅜	200 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	17⅜
8,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 p. ct. bds	93⅜	50 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	36⅜
10,000 C. & N. W. 1st m.	89½	25 Panama Railroad	111
1,000 L. E. & W. 2d m. b.	46	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	60⅛
3,000 C. & T. S. F. bs.	76⅛	50 Clev. & Pitts. R.	16⅜
2,000 Ga. & C. 1st m.	98⅜	250 do	17
10 Shoe & Lea. Bank	87	10 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	100
10 D. & Il. Ca. Co., ex. d.	82	200 Gal. & Chic. R.	70
50 Pacific Mail S. Co	84½	50 do	70
50 do	84½	100 do	70
10 do	85	100 do	32¾
150 do	84¾	800 Clev. & Tol. R.	32¾
25 do	85	150 Chic. & Rk. I. R.	52⅝
		50 do	52⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	93	150 Erie Railway	31
6,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	41¾	50 Hud. Riv. R.	36⅞
2,000 Cal. St. 7s	81⅞	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	36⅜
1,000 Virginia St. 6s	48	50 Panama R.	111
3,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '73	105	100 Ill. Cen. R. S.	60⅝
3,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	101	100 do	60¾
10 Metropolitan Bank	90	200 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	17
250 N. Y. Central R.	77⅛	200 do	16⅝
225 Pac. M. S. Co	84⅜	100 do	16⅝
50 do	84⅜	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	70
50 Mich. Cen. R.	48	200 Cleve. & Tol. R.	32¾
100 do	48	10 Chic. & Rock I. R.	52⅜
50 do	48⅛	50 do	52⅜
100 do	48¼	10 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	19

FRIDAY, Dec. 6—P. M.

There is a very quiet market for Stocks to-day, the Street being held in suspense for the English news, which is looked for, though not confidently, on Saturday morning. As compared with yesterday, prices to-day are quite steady, and on some descriptions rather firmer. The sellers against the market move with almost as much caution as the buyers for a rise, and altogether the Exchange has seldom been so well prepared for adverse news, should such prove to be the tenor of the London responses to the seizure of SLIDELL and MASON. The fluctuations in New-York Central to-day were from 77⅛ to 77⅜ ℘ cent., and on Erie the variations were scarcely observable at all. The Western Roads were, if anything, a fraction weaker than on Thursday. The shares of the Illinois Central were a fraction lower on the formal announcement of the expected assessment of $5 ℘ share on the scrip stock. The following is the official notice:

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held at their office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of five dollars per share upon the scrip shares of the capital stock of the company be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the company in that City; and on the stock registered in London, at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid. The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The State and Federal Stocks were without material change from yesterday. In the latter, the dealings are unimportant. Pacific Mail shares are lower, while Panama, under a steady demand for small investment parcels on the eve of the 6 ℘ cent. half-yearly dividend, advanced to 111 ℘ cent.

Late in the afternoon, the bidding on the Street was firmer, and but few Stocks offered.

Central	77⅜	Michigan Central	48
Erie	31½	Pacific	84¾
Erie Preferred	52¼	Panama	111
Rock Island	52⅞	Missouris	40½
Mich. Southern	17¾	United States 6s 1881	93
Mich. Guarant'd	36⅞	Ill. Central	60½

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Mechanics'	90	Irving	63
Commerce	80	Market	81
Ocean	75	Shoe and Leather	66
American Exchange	80	Park	96
Hanover	68		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	91	Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c.	83½
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	100½	N. Ind. firsts	82
Erie firsts, '68	102½	M. S. & N. Ind. s. f., 7 ℘ c.	77
Erie seconds, ext. '64	101½	Ill Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	87½
Erie thirds, '83	85	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	38½
Erie fourths, 80	72	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	28
Erie fifths, '88	66	Gal. & Chi. firsts	98¾
Hudson firsts, '60	104	L. E. & Wabash firsts	72
Hudson thirds, '75	75	L. E. & Wabash seconds	44
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ c. '69-'72	90	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	92½
Mich. C. n. f., 8 ℘ c., '82	91½	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	76¾

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week ending Dec. 5 and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the port	$1,688,472	1,202,631	$195,022
Thrown on market	1,440,704	1 830,908	366,902
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	104,395,738	94,217,379	41,632,476
Thrown on market	103,579,741	95 000,799	42,381,973

The following is the summary for the week:

	ENTERED AT THE PORT.	WAREHOUSED.	WITHDRAWN.
	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Mfgs of Wool..180	$67,331	191 $41,513	178 $72,617
Mf. of Cot'n.. 22	14,222	43 11,047	168 26,376
Mf. of Silk.. 83	34,912	13 12,340	71 23,943
Mf. of Flax..126	18,416	15 3,378	113 34,631
Miscellan's.. 35	4,849	152 8,144	200 19,986
Total.....445	$119,673	414 $75,349	1530 $347,229
	75,340		119,673
Total entered....	$195,023	Total marketed....	$366,902

The Exchanges on Europe for the mail to-morrow have not been active, and rates close a. ut the same for Bankers' bills as ℘ previous steamer. Merchant bills not so firm, say 107¼@108¼ ℘ cent. Bankers', 108¼@109. In Money affairs no change of rates. The Banks paid into the Sub-Treasury $2,500,000 in Gold, $1,000,000 in Treasury Notes of 1863, in response to the call made by the Department, for to-day, on the negotiation of Oct. 1.

The following are the earnings in detail of the Galena and Chicago Railroad Company in November:

	1860.	1861.		
Freight	$15,763 17	$29,866 05	Increase.	$14,102 88
Passengers	6,879 02	8,819 04	Increase..	2,240 02
Mails, &c	2,636 64	1,100 00	Decrease..	1,536 64
Total	$24,998 83	$39,785 09	Increase.	$14,786 26
Whole month of November, 1861				$172,485 05
Whole month of November, 1860				142,657 81
Increase				$29,827 24

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad for the last eight days in November were:

	1860.	1861.
Passengers	$13,144	$17,753
Freight	13,006	18,703
Total	$26,150	$39,456
Total for month this year		$99,397
Total for month last year		83,574
Gain		$5,823
Gain on last eight days		4,306

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for November were:

1861	$242,099 13
1860	196,182 27
Increase	$45,906 86

The Directors of the Chicago and Rock Island and Railroad, in connection with their declaration of their dividend of three ℘ cent., yesterday, made the following statement:

Cash in hand of Treasurer	$322,309 50
Deducted three ℘ cent. dividend	165,045 00
Totals	$157,264 50

Payments for the next six months, ending June 30, 1862:

Due Jan. 10, 1862, interest on bonds	$48,395
Due Feb. 1, '62, rent Peoria V. B'h.	62,500—111,895 00
Surplus	$45,369 50

The earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line (310 miles in length) in the month of November, were:

	1860.	1861.		
Freight	$112,921,92	$168,275 00	Inc.	$55,353 08
Passengers	46,370 98	32,284 04	Dec.	14,086 94
Mails, &c	5,209 33	5,039 08	Dec.	169 86
Total	$164,502 23	$205,590 71	Inc.	$41,096 48

The advance in Cleveland and Pittsburgh shares is doubtless owing to the improved condition of the Company's finances and the steady increase of revenue since 1857. The fiscal year that closed on the 30th ult., by comparison with former years, shows the following results:

Year.	Gross Earnings.	Per centage of expenses, repairs and new work
Year ending Nov. 30, 1857	$740,000	57
Year ending Nov. 30, 1858	772,000	60
Year ending Nov. 30, 1859	906,000	53
Year ending Nov. 30, 1860	1,021,000	56
Year ending Nov. 30, 1861	1,120,000	56

The annual interest upon the three mortgages is $224,000, all of which has been paid. In addition there has been paid during the past year $100,000 rent of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago line, showing

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 7, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; and, if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—IRELAND AS IT WAS—MAGIC JOKE—IRISH ASSURANCE AND YANKEE MODESTY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MAGIC MARRIAGE—HE'S NOT A MISS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 2½ AND 7½ O'CLOCK.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—No. 15 Tenth-st.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have interesting intelligence from Port Royal, by the arrival of the steamship *Vanderbilt* at this port yesterday. Gen. VIELE'S expedition had not yet sailed, but was expected to leave immediately upon the arrival of an expected accession of troops. Beaufort still remained unoccupied, but was visited daily by officers of the army and navy, and the two gunboats kept watch and ward over her fortunes. During the few days which preceded the sailing of the *Vanderbilt*, stables had been constructed on Hilton Head Island for 1,100 horses; numerous ordnance storehouses had been erected, and the intrenchments across the island had been completed and the guns mounted. In addition to all this, several important reconnoissances had been made, which had resulted in establishing the fact that the whole seaboard, from Tybee Island to Charleston, is virtually in the hands of the National forces, it having been deserted by the white inhabitants. On Otter Point, at the northern extremity of St. Helena Sound, a fortwork was found, which had mounted four or five guns, but it was entirely abandoned, as were also a battery on the Ashepoo and one on the Coosaw Rivers. The greatest distance touched inland was twelve miles, and the reconnoitering party approached within thirty-two miles from Charleston. The blacks everywhere seem to have remained behind when their masters fled, and welcomed our men with rejoicing. In some instances the cotton houses were set on fire on the approach of the Union troops, but this incendiary movement was by no means so general as the Charleston papers would have us suppose. Immense quantities of the staple are all ready for transportation, and under the regulations recently issued by Secretary CHASE, will soon be feeding the looms of the North.

The Richmond papers, of Thursday, contain a dispatch from Savannah, dated the 4th inst., which states that sixteen National vessels had crossed the bar at the mouth of the Savannah River, and that an attack upon Fort Pulaski was hourly expected. The number of vessels is doubless exaggerated.

There is no change to report in the position of the army of the Potomac. Two reconnoissances were made yesterday in different directions, but no enemy was discovered. In fact, it is believed that the rebel forces are again falling back opposite our right wing—probably with a view to strengthen their forces still more on the Lower Potomac, where they now most apprehend an attack.

Our latest dispatches from Missouri reiterate the report that BEN MCCULLOCH has gone to Arkansas, with the intention of going into Winter quarters. Nothing definite is known of the movements of PRICE. It is probable, however, that the assertion that his army is scattered in roving bands is in a great measure true. One of these bands, under the command of Capts. YOUNG and WHEATLEY, was attacked near Dunksburgh, about twenty miles west of Sedalia, by a party of exasperated citizens, and seven of them were killed and ten wounded. Among those killed was Capt. YOUNG.

From a gentleman who left Osceola last Saturday, the St. Louis *News* learns something about the condition of PRICE'S army at that place. *His entire force at Osceola is not over 5,000 men.* A large number of his troops had left him, or been sent off by him, and gone to the Missouri River counties. Those at Osceola were in a destitute condition and suffering greatly for want of clothing and provisions.

A careless subordinate and a drunken messenger, and not Gen. THOMAS, so it is now ascertained, were responsible for the terrible forced march from Wild Cat to Crab Orchard, Ky., by which Gen. SCHOEPF'S Brigade were used up. Eight o'clock was named as the hour for commencing the movement, but A. M. was omitted, and as the messenger was delayed by his unfortunate weakness, the march was commenced at night.

The rapid accumulation of munitions of war at Cairo is indicative of active operations. There are already one hundred and sixty-four pieces of cannon there, none of which are less than 32-pounders, and over one hundred tons of ammunition have arrived.

The Kentucky Legislature keeps busily at work adopting loyal resolutions. One directs all having maps or note books of surveys made by authority of the State, to deliver them to Gen. BOYLE; another instructs the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into and report whether it is expedient and necessary to raise 25,000 troops in Kentucky, or any other number, in addition to those now in service, from that State, for a term of service not exceeding one year, to be organized and officered under the authority of the State, and subject to the order of the Commanding General of the Department. A resolution offered, but not adopted, orders the National Government to surrender the Kentuckians confined in Fort Warren.

We have advices from Europe one day later, by the arrival of the *North American* at Portland last evening. She left Liverpool on the 21st, and Londonderry on the 22d ult. The case of the rebel steamer *Nashville*, which was still lying in the Harbor of Southampton, attracted much attention. The Captain of the *Harvey Birch*, the vessel destroyed by her, had gone to London to consult with the American Minister, and it was expected that the affair would create a nice little international difficulty for the Confederates, as the officers of the *Harvey Birch* declare that she was not on the high seas, but within British jurisdiction,—in other words, on soundings—when the *Nashville* bore down for her. PEGRAM, the rebel commander, was anxious to have his steamer made into a war vessel at Southampton, but there appeared to be legal difficulties in the way, and a question had been raised as to whether the Queen's neutrality proclamation had not already been infracted by the landing of prisoners of war on English soil The tone of the London Press on the subject is indicated in our dispatch. Cotton had suffered a decline in the Liverpool market. Breadstuffs were firm, and Provisions dull.

GENERAL NEWS.

Last evening, a serenade was given to Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE, the Mayor elect, at his residence on Fifth-avenue. Messrs. OPDYKE, D. DUDLEY FIELD, RUFUS F. ANDREWS, Surveyor of the Port, and others, addressed an immense audience, and an elegant supper, at which further addresses were made, concluded the occasion.

The British bark *Colinda*, which sailed from this port for Queenstown Nov. 28, with a cargo of grain, was overtaken by a severe gale on the morning of the 30th, which caused her to leak badly. The pumps were worked with a will by the crew until they saw it was useless. They were then taken on board the bark *Chryseis*, which had stayed by them for several hours, and brought to this City. It is supposed the *Colinda* went down the morning after they abandoned her

Lieuts. W. F. GLASSELL, A. M. DUBRIL and J. MYERS, of Virginia, and D. A. FORREST, of Georgia, who arrived at Philadelphia in the *Hartford* on Tuesday last, have been sent to Fort Warren, for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the Government.

The Guthrie Grays, Sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, were guilty of disgraceful conduct, at Louisville, on Tuesday last. Because they were refused permission to stop at Cincinnati, where most of them resided, when *en route* from Western Virginia to Kentucky, and because the locality selected for their camp was unpleasant, they broke ranks *en masse*, and returned to Louisville. It is said that Gen. BUELL intends to dismiss them from the service in disgrace.

The Supreme Court of New-Jersey has decided that only those who were members of State regiments, raised under the authority of, and accepted by the State Government, are entitled to extra pay, and that independent regiments, recruited in the State, are not entitled to it. This decision excludes the members of Col. HALSTED'S Cavalry Regiment, and all who have joined regiments of other States.

The Boston *Journal* states that Lieut.-Col. REYNOLDS, of the Rhode Island Light Artillery Regiment, has been commissioned as the Agent of the Government to superintend the shipment of cotton seized and confiscated by our military authorities at Port Royal. Col. REYNOLDS will leave immediately for his destination.

Gen. DUMONT, who has served with distinction in Western Virginia, has been assigned a command in Kentucky. His column will consist of the Third, Sixth and Twenty-fourth Ohio, and Sixteenth and Seventeenth Indiana.

The Toronto *Leader* publishes a letter written by Mr. J. I. SHAVER, now a prisoner in Fort Warren. He styles himself "a loyal subject of Her Majesty," says that he is guilty of no offence against the United States Government, and wants his friends to demand his release.

At the recent session of the "Missouri Legislature," at Neosho, that body elected John B. Clark and M. Peyton Senators to the Confederate Congress, and Thomas A. Harris, Casper W. Bell, A. H. Conrow, Thomas Freeman, George Vest, Dr. Hyer, of Dent, and Judge William M. Cooke, of St. Louis, as Congressmen.

Two lieutenants of the First Virginia Regiment, stationed at Romney, were captured a few days since, in consequence of their imprudence in venturing within the enemy's lines.

The Belgian guns, large numbers of which have been sent out West, are reported to be nearly worthless.

The Board of Canvassers, yesterday, canvassed the votes in the Seventh and Ninth Aldermanic Districts. They adopted as a rule to correct mistakes, the evident intention of the voter. No material errors were found.

The will of HENRY PARISH was yesterday again before the Surrogate, on an application made by the executors of the estate of Mrs. PARISH, for an order, continuing to her residuary estate the annual allowance of $14,000, made to her out of her husband's estate, by Surrogate BRADFORD. Decision was reserved.

The Stock dealings yesterday were comparatively steady in prices, though only a moderate business was done. Late in the afternoon prices were quite firm for the leading Railways. New-York Central, 77¼ ₩ cent. Exchange, 108¾ ₩ cent. on London.

Breadstuffs were less active yesterday, prices, however, were well supported, especially for desirable lots of extra State Flour and mixed Western Corn. Cotton again advanced a shade, and closed buoyantly at 30½c.@31c. for middlings ₩ lb. A fair inquiry prevailed for the principal kinds of Provisions, Mackerel, Hay, Hops, Pig Lead, Tallow, Tobacco, Black Teas and Whisky. Common Resin was more sought after, and was firmer. The freight market was somewhat brisker, but rates were lower.

THE LONDON TIMES ON IMPERFECT KNOWLEDGE.—The London *Times*, in a speculative article on the Port Royal Expedition, the destination of which was not at the time known in London, says: "At first sight it does certainly appear most extraordinary that a great fleet, with 20,000 men, should be sent with a roving commission to sail up and down an enemy's coast, and make a descent on any spot *which the imperfect knowledge of the commanders on board may judge to be advantageous.*"

This sentence is a perfect type of a dominant element in the leading English journal. We mean the element of *wantonness*. It is not always easy to disentangle this when it pervades sentiments or views of a complex character; but we have it here playing through a material fact, which reveals perfectly the *method* of the perversity. First, it *assumes* that the fleet is sent "with a roving commission to sail up and down." Secondly, it *assumes* that "the Commanders on board had but an imperfect knowledge of the coast." And then comes in the thunder, "*At first sight it does certainly appear most extraordinary that*"—its own *assumption* should be so! Now, what are the *facts?* First, so far from going on a "roving commission," the fleet sailed with most definite instructions as to its destination, as the *Times* has most probably found out. Secondly, the "imperfect knowledge" of the coast could not have been of a very opaque kind, seeing that the fleet was accompanied by officers of the Coast Survey, who were as familiar with every inch of sea and shore as the Thames boatman is with the turns of that muddy stream! But the deliberate wantonness with which certain fictions are fabricated and then characterized as "most extraordinary," is in the very highest style of the Thunderer's art.

Negroes Out of Slavery—The President's Suggestion.

President LINCOLN raises the question, What is to be our future disposal of the negroes whom the progress of the war throws on our hands? There is, as we have already pointed out, a more pressing question as to the present disposal of such as have already fallen into our hands. Any theoretical solution we might give the general problem would probably be falsified by the progress of events; but it is possible to deal wisely and energetically with that part of the problem practically presented to us. The slaveholders' rebellion has left in the nation's hands a legacy of several thousand unserfed blacks: present duty demands that *these* be brought under fit social and industrial organization. At the same time, it is entirely fitting that Congress should take the general question into consideration, as it probably will, now that it has been raised by the President in his Message.

Mr. LINCOLN does not leave us in doubt as to his own views on this interesting and intricate problem. He recommends to the consideration of Congress that such blacks as become free, either through the general Confiscation act or through such special legislative measures as may be taken by individual States, be colonized "in some place or places in a climate congenial to them."

The deportation of the blacks from our soil and their colonization elsewhere, has been a favorite scheme with some of the most benevolent of American minds. It also perfectly responds to a dominant public sentiment, which aims to solve in this peremptory mode a problem it feels to be enveloped in seemingly inextricable difficulties. To get rid of a race whose bringing here was none of our work, and whose presence has always been a thorn in the side of the nation, is precisely the impromptu process which the public naturally applies to a perplexing problem. It generally happens, however, that an enlightened statesmanship dictates an entirely different course.

Before we seek to initiate any such change as that contemplated, it will be necessary to inquire whether the deportation from our soil of the four million blacks—the rebellion approximates it every day to that figure—be an easier task than the establishing of such modifications in their social condition and relations as makes such a deportation needless. The result of such an inquiry will not, we conceive, be favorable to the proposed plan. The mere physical question of their removal, though *per se* not impossible, is too colossal ever to become a practical fact. The question of an acquisition of territory for the planting of the proposed black nation, at which the President hints, is not less embarrassing. Schemes of negro deportation have generally contemplated some region in Central or South America as affording the desired "congenial climate;" but it is quite evident that there would be two parties here, and it remains to see whether any of those States are prepared, any more than we are, for the absorption of four million black barbarians.

If, however, all these difficulties could be overcome, it would remain to inquire whether the advantages we should gain in the riddance of the negroes would compensate for the loss of so much valuable labor, whose adaptation to the needs of Southern agriculture has never yet been matched. As to the utter prostration of Southern productive industry which would result from this violent measure, it is not incumbent to inquire into a consequence which would be but the just punishment of Southern guilt. Nor is it necessary, in a purely economic view of the question, to consider how the dismissal of the negroes from our protection, under the circumstances, would affect the question of the moral obligations which the relations they have held to our nation have established between us and them.

It is not to be denied, on the other hand, that there are abundant embarrassments in the carving out of a just future, in our country, for the blacks, under the new conditions that spring inevitably out of the war. We must not expect to escape such embarrassments. The inevitable result of every revolution is a perturbation of all the social relations. A wise people welcomes such opportunities, when the elements of life are in solution, as a Providential hint to crystallize them into nobler forms.

The whole subject of the negro, his ethnology and capacities, has been enveloped in such clouds of falsities, that it is necessary to exercise the severest criticism toward current theories in reference to the blacks. That there is anything in the race to prevent its fulfilling, *in freedom*, the same duties that are exacted from it *in bondage*, no unprejudiced mind will assert. We have experiments enough to show that negroes are in this respect just like other races similarly situated, and that they are stimulated to labor by freedom and self-interest precisely like the rest of mankind. As to the assertion that, in the new order of things, no endurable relations could be established between the negroes and the whites, it is of a piece with the other fiction. It is not observed that, *when the negro's status is definitively settled as a slave*, there is any difficulty in establishing perfectly harmonious relations. There will ultimately be no greater difficulty when his *status* is that of a free laborer. It may cost some sacrifice of race-pride, but we have too many examples of how such sentiments disappear before the influence of time and reason, to see in it any insurmountable obstacle. Besides, it is not necessary to assume an immediate leap to absolute freedom. *There may be intermediate stages of serfage or apprenticeship.* That will be a matter for prudent consideration—through what provisional educational process they may pass.

Fortunately for us, however, the problem is presenting itself, not in its overwhelming magnitude, but in such measure as places it quite within our control. The Government through the circular of Mr. CHASE, has begun by subjecting to social and industrial discipline the thousands that now find themselves thrown helpless into freedom. If this system marked at once by perfect justice and common sense be carried out, it may be applied indefinitely as the unserfing process goes on. A future so distant as that contemplated by the Presidential colonization scheme, may safely be left to take care of itself. In the meanwhile, if the Government continues to do its obvious duty in the matter, we shall probably find that the problem will have solved itself better than any wisdom of ours could have done.

Heroism in East Tennessee.

It is desired that a commission of Major-General be made out and forwarded, post free, to Rev. W. G. BROWNLOW, Morristown, Tenn. Of the desert of the reverend gentleman there can be no doubt. After pouring the thunders as well of the Press as of the Church upon the heads of rebeldom, these many perilous months gone, a mob which besets his dwelling, silences his press, and stills his voice, drives him to the employment of carnal weapons. About the banners of this modern Balfour of Burley, the faithful throng—faithful men, who have testified their zeal by serviceable bridge-burnings, and the timely rescue of loyalists set upon by rebel murderers. There were three thousand of them. At Morristown, about half-way betwern Knoxville and the Cumberland Gap, these found an insurgent army, in what force we have no information; but as the rebel reports describe the defeat of this force "as the most brilliant Union victory of the war," we are not to suppose the number of the beaten was less than that of the victors. And victory, even by the rebel reports, was on the side of the gallant Parson. Now, as the Confederate Cabal has set the hitherto unquestionable example of selecting for Major-Generalships clergymen of Tennessee, and in the case of Bishop POLK, of a clergyman whose victories had all been achieved with the spiritual arm, there is precedent and reason, we conceive, in bestowing the same grade upon that notable Anabaptist, WILLIAM BROWNLOW.

Indeed, too much value cannot be affixed to this success of the courageous Tennessean. It places a strong Union force in possession of that line of communication, indispensable to the conduct of a rebel campaign in Virginia, the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad. It cuts off ZOLLICOFFER, who is facing the Unionist Gen. SCHOEPFF at the northward, from reinforcements and supplies. It is in fact a stab at the very heart of secession. To support these men, who are waging a warfare wherein the halter and no quarter are conditions added to the perils which attend the campaigning of Northern soldiers, is a duty with which the Government must be profoundly impressed; and we cannot doubt that an active advance of the several divisions composing the command of Gen. BUELL will be directed for the rescue of these genuine confessors and willing martyrs of patriotism. They hold in glorious hands the key of the rebel strength. If they can be strengthened to hold it to the end, the war is substantially ended; for the territory stretching from Holston River to Chattanooga once firmly in possession of the National forces, the Southern Confederacy will be effectually cut in twain, and communication between the fragments practically destroyed. Too much energy cannot be thrown into the movement for the support of BROWNLOW and his heroic band. Where, may we not ask in this connection, is the proposed gunboat expedition up the Cumberland River to Nashville?

An Inquiry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

President LINCOLN in his Message mentions a saying that "one bad General is better than two good ones." Can you tell me who was the author of it?

QUERIST.

The saying was NAPOLEON'S. During his first campaign in Italy, after the battle of Lodi, when he had driven the Austrians beyond the Adige, and was preparing to follow them still further, the Directory saw fit to direct a change in his plans, and sent KELLERMANN to take command of one portion of the army which was to advance towards Rome, while the rest crossed the Adige. NAPOLEON at once sent in his resignation, with a letter to CARNOT, from which the following is an extract:

"KELLERMANN would command the army as well as I,—for no one is more convinced than I am of the courage and audacity of the soldiers:—but to unite us together would ruin everything. I will not serve with a man who considers himself the first General in Europe, and *it is better to have one bad General than two good ones.* War is, like government, decided in a great degree by tact."

In reply, CARNOT wrote that the Directory had maturely considered his arguments, and the confidence they felt in his talents and republican zeal, had decided the matter in his favor. "KELLERMANN," said CARNOT, "will remain at Chamberry, and you may adjourn the expedition to Rome as long as you please."

A PROPHECY ALREADY REFUTED.—In an article, which in another column we translate from the Paris *Presse*, M. FOULD, the new Premier of France, is reported as having pronounced the doom of the American Republic, and of republicanism generally, and to have predicted a monarchical government for this country. Such a *dictum*, emanating from the statesman to whom NAPOLEON has just confided the task of restoring the Empire, and a man always remarkably reserved in the expression of his views, is taken up with natural avidity by English toryism, and is sent home by the correspondent of the London *Herald* as the strongest confirmation of the opinions, or rather wishes, of the readers in high life, for whom his gossip is especially purveyed.

That M. FOULD employed such language, we have good reason to believe. It was quoted by Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, in one of his masterly appeals for the Union, from a letter of our correspondent "Malakoff," whose entire reliability the public has had so many chances to verify. But the sagacious Minister so spoke at a moment when the Union had put forth slight and insufficient evidence of its inexhaustible recuperative powers. It had not brought to the field three-fourths of a million fighting men—the largest army of modern times—armed, equipped, and needing only the experience of warfare to command victories. Its navy had not been created, or the confidence of the people tested by the demand for enormous loans. We doubt very much whether at this moment, when, with vigor in no wise abated the National Government is slowly but certainly drawing tighter the cord around the neck of rebellion, pressing in upon it on all sides, and counting with reasonable confidence the days that may elapse before the insurgents must lay down their arms and submit, M. FOULD would repeat his prophecy, or, indeed, confess that he had ever vaticinated so wildly. What the Summer has demonstrated in America is the inherent power of popular institutions. While this is so, it is remarkable that the first condition under which M. FOULD assumes to save France is, that its government shall be stripped of some of its despotic attributes, and larger powers restored to the people.

The Naval Armaments of England, France and the United States.

We print to-day three carefully prepared sketches on the respective navies of the United States, France and Great Britain. They give, in a summarized form, the strength of the three principal naval Powers of the world; and, at the present time, when the relations of each towards the other are not as friendly as they might be, the statistics furnished possess unusual interest.

England and France, though nominally allies, have been arming themselves for three years past in a way that they never armed when they waged their fiercest wars. France essayed to rival England on the seas, and might have succeeded in doing so if her finances had been equal to her ambition. As it is, John Bull maintains his old superiority; his wooden walls have been converted into iron walls; and, stimulated by the fear of French rivalry, he has raised his navy to a point of strength and efficiency that it never attained before in the whole history of the nation.

With France we are on the best of terms. With England we have, as usual, several outstanding difficulties which would be deemed trivial and "a matter of course" in time of peace, but which, under the pressure and disadvantages of a domestic rebellion, have been magnified by the timidity of moneyed speculators. It is true that the hostile tone of a portion of the British Press, and the growing desire of British cotton manufaturers to see our blockade broken up, are not encouraging indications of a desire for peace. But, happily for the prosperity and tranquility of the world, newspapers have not the power to provoke a war; and, so far as the cotton interest of England is concerned, it must be remembered that it is only one among other interests, and by no means the preponderating interest of the country. Much as the cotton interest might wish to make the Mason and Slidell affair a pretext for an open rupture with the National Government, it is powerless to do so against the sentiment of the great mass of the British people who have evinced, in more ways than one, an earnest determination to keep on friendly terms with the United States. Before they quarrel with us on a point of international law, the British, as a reflecting people, will consider that a war would cut off their supplies of corn as well as of cotton, and that a dearth of the former would be much more serious than the dearth of the latter, from which they are now suffering. In any case, we do not presume that our Government is so wanting in resources as to permit the country to drift causelessly into a war with any foreign Power at the present time. If Great Britain seriously believes that the arrest of MASON and SLIDELL on the *Trent* was an outrage on her flag, there are legitimate ways and means to satisfy her honor, and convince her people that no such outrage was meant or intended.

It is not because we apprehend anything like a rupture between Great Britain and the United States, that we publish their armaments side by side. The British navy is overwhelmingly predominant; and neither France nor the United States—not both combined—are a match, as far as guns and ships go, for a Power that floats to-day over 600 ships, armed with 16,000 guns and manned by 85,000 sailors. Nor is it only in the number of its ships and guns that the British navy has progressed, for improvements in engineering and naval science, and the substitution of rifled for inferior cannon, give to the 50-gun frigate of 1861 a far more terrible significance and power than belonged to the 50-gun frigate of only three years ago.

But, in spite of the great naval armaments that the two leading nations of Europe have established, they carry no alarm or disquietude to the American mind. The feeling here is strong and decided that, if ever the necessity should arrive, an American navy will always be able, hereafter, as it was able under more disadvantageous circumstances heretofore, to protect American coasts. Though our navy is insignificant, as compared with the navies of France and England, we need not be ashamed of the efforts made this Summer to bring it up to a proper level of efficiency, nor of the success with which those efforts have been attended. Six months ago there were not half a dozen vessels available for the blockade; now, from sixteen to seventeen hundred guns are engaged in this service or harrassing the enemy's coasts. In no branch of the Government has more energy been shown than in the Navy Department, and we may feel confident that the same energy which brought our present fleet into existence will raise it to any further point of magnitude and efficiency that may be deemed necessary for the safety and honor of the country.

LIES FROM A MEMPHIAN WORKSHOP.—There has been a curious consistency in falsehoods observable in accounts of matters in Missouri, sent by way of Memphis. We printed yesterday a dispatch coming that route, which represented Gen. SIEGEL as at Sedalia, surrounded by MCCULLOCH'S army; and Gen. STERLING PRICE as advancing upon St. Louis at the head of a force, which promised to become sixty thousand strong before the leaguer of that city should be fairly instituted. The *prima facie* objections to the credit of this story were chiefly that MCCULLOCH, at the latest previous accounts, had retired into Winter quarters in Arkansas; that Gen. SIEGEL was not in command at Sedalia; that PRICE was known to be disbanding rather than recruiting an army. These objections are all abundantly confirmed by dispatches, direct and authentic, we give this morning. There is too much reason to fear that the greater part of Missouri is overrun with predatory guerrilla bands, mostly fragments of the recent grand army of PRICE; but it is clear that there is no considerable body of rebels concentrated any where in the State, and equally clear that all thought of assailing St. Louis is abandoned. Formal military operations are in fact ended on both sides for the season. The circumstance is important in this, that it leaves the Union forces at St. Louis, Cairo, and Paducah, at liberty to push forward at the proper time towards New-Orleans. There is no hostile army to threaten their rear.

SPYING OUT THE LAND.—Our correspondence from Port Royal shows that our forces are beginning vigorously to spy out the land in Palmettodom. Several reconnoissances have lately been made, northward and southward, from our lodgment on Hilton Head. One went through the inland waters northward thirty miles, and *inward* ten or fifteen, which must have brought them well up and over against Charleston. The same strange phenomenon as around Beaufort everywhere presented itself—complete *dissolution* of society, the whites having fled, leaving the blacks in a condition of bewildered orphanage.

But the most interesting fact is, the evidence we have that our bombardment of the Port Royal forts has convinced the Southerners of the utter powerlessness of their coast defences to withstand the fire of our ships. Commodore TATNALL has told them *that* is a demonstrated fact, and they seem to act on it, for everywhere—on Tybee, at the upper end of St. Helena Island, and now on the banks of the Coosaw and Ashepoo Rivers—the rebel forts are in every case found abandoned. We presume all these works have been proclaimed "impregnable" by the doughty Carolinians, just as those at Port Royal were declared "impregnable" over and over again. Thus another article of South Carolina faith has been rudely dispelled. There is no malice in the satisfaction which the country feels in thus seeing the South Carolina mind "getting the conceit taken out of it." The process of conversion may be painful, but it cannot but be salutary.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.—At the express instance of the *World*, we allow the Sanitary Commission to disclaim the indecency, and to purge itself from the odium attaching to certain "editorial expressions" which have adorned its defence as published in that journal. It were unjust that such a cause should suffer from any indiscretion of its champion. We shall be glad to learn further that under the operation of an unambitious, patriotic policy, the numerous officials of the Commission have received stringent orders to confine themselves to their self-imposed, but all-important duties. For the Sanitary Commission, as the public well know, exists only by sufferance, is supported for a special work, and cannot throw overboard its modesty without making shipwreck of its usefulness. The contributors to its funds are looking with interest for reports of the practical results of its labors in camp inspection and in relieving the wants of our suffering soldiers. A communication from Mr. OLMSTEAD, its Secretary, will be found in another column.

A GRACEFUL EXIT.—Mayor WOOD retires from the scene of his official duties with a good grace. His speech at Mozart Hall, on Thursday night, reported in the TIMES of yesterday, was marked by a magnanimous courtesy to his successful competitor, and by an entire absence of all petty resentments and regrets on account of his defeat. We are glad to see, too, that his opinions concerning the necessity of strengthening the Executive department of the City Government have undergone no change. Whether the Legislature will take the same view of the subject or not, may be a matter of some doubt—but Mayor WOOD proves that his views of it were not prompted solely by selfish considerations. His tribute to Mr. OPDYKE'S ability and personal character was cordial and just.

THE SEVENTY-NINTH NEW-YORK HIGHLAND REGIMENT.—Our Port Royal correspondent mentions that a detachment from this regiment had made a daring reconnoissance up the mainland of the Palmetto State to within thirty miles of Charleston. They captured a spy, discovered a great deal of cotton, found and seized three rebel batteries and spiked the guns, fired a volley after a body of rebels who had deserted a battery, and who at once took to their heels, and performed various other neat and gallant actions. Since they went down to the sacred soil of South Carolina, the Seventy-ninth, which was one of the old militia regiments of this City, has done a great deal of hard work of various kinds, and done it all bravely and well.

It will be remembered that this was the regiment against which such serious charges of mutiny were made after the affair at Bull Run, and from which Gen. MCCLELLAN took away the colors, and which he reprimanded in such severe terms. We said at the time that this action was taken under a total misapprehension of the facts in the case, and that the men were certainly neither mutineers nor cowards; and time has amply justified the remark. Before going to the far South they were in the advance in front of Washington, and the daring reconnoissances they then made, and their general orderly conduct, won them back their colors and the praises of their officers; and in the South they still sustain their good name. We are glad that a regiment whose picturesque costume has so often been admired in Broadway, has thus effectually wiped out the charges which were mistakenly brought against them.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 4.

A very severe snow-storm, extending eastward to Salt Lake, has prevailed for the past four days. It is now pleasant.

About $400,000 has been subscribed to the National loan in this State.

The steamer *Cortez*, from Oregon, brings $120,000 in gold.

Arrived to-day, ship *War Hawk*, from New-York.

Shooting Affair at Cortland, N. Y.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Friday, Dec. 6.

Major MCNETT, who has been under arrest several days, was shot to-day, about 1 o'clock, by Col. GREEN, in an attempt to escape from the guard-house. He is not yet dead, but it is not probable that he can live. No one is allowed on the ground, and the officers will not tell anything about it. We cannot say whether he was shot when going out of the guard-house or afterwards. It is believed that the principal cause for the arrest, was that MCNETT had been to Albany, and preferred charges against Col. GREEN.

Robbery of Hermann's Jewelry Case.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 6.

A case, containing the jewelry of M. HERMANN, the Prestidigitateur, which is on exhibition at one of our jewelry stores, was to-day, by some means, unfastened, and jewelry to the value of $1,500 stolen, notwithstanding the case was constantly surrounded by large crowds of people all day.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the North American at Portland.

The Rebel Steamer Nashville Still at Southampton.

The Harvey Birch Alleged to have been Captured and Destroyed in British Waters.

A Probable International Difficulty for the Confederates.

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

A Decline in Cotton—Breadstuffs Steady—Provisions Dull.

PORTLAND, Friday, Dec. 6.

The Canadian Company's screw steamship *North American*, from Liverpool 21st ult., *via* Londonderry, Friday, 22d, has arrived at this port.

The steamship *Glasgow*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 22d.

The *North American* reached her dock at 8:30 P. M.

The dates by the *North American* are one day later than per *City of Baltimore*.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 22.

The case of the *Nashville* and *Harvey Birch* attracts great attention. The *Nashville* remained at Southampton for repairs. The captain of the *Harvey Birch* had gone to London to consult the American Minister. The crew of the *Harvey Birch* were vowing vengeance against the crew of the *Nashville*, as they were placed in irons for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the rebels. The officers of the *Harvey Birch* declare she was on soundings when the *Nashville* bore down upon her. Col. PEYTON was on board the *Nashville* on a mission from North Carolina, and, with Commander PEGRAM, had gone to London. Commander PEGRAM wants the *Nashville* made into a ship-of-war at Southampton, but legal difficulties are raised. Questions are also raised as to whether the neutrality proclamation has not been infracted by the landing of prisoners of war.

It is reported that the *Nashville* has spare officers on board for rebel ships preparing in England.

The *Times*, in alluding to the case, points to the recent visit of the *James Adger*, and says that it would be to the interest of England to keep them both out of her harbors; but if this cannot be done, they must both be let in alike.

The *Star*, although wishing the Commander of the *Nashville* to be punished, says if he can produce a commission from the Confederate States, the Government must let him go, as they have recognized those States as belligerents.

It is reported that the Galway steamer *Adriatic* has been sold, and is fitting for the West Indies, but there is a strong impression that she is destined for the Confederate States.

Commissioners MASON and SLIDELL were expected at Southampton in the steamer *La Plata*, due the 29th. It is reported that the *James Adger* is cruising to intercept the British steamer, and capture her, as having contraband of war on board.

The Underwriters were raising the war risks on American vessels.

There are no tidings of the *North Briton*, and the *Anglo Saxon* is also overdue. The insurance on the former has been advanced to thirty guineas, and on the latter fifty shillings were demanded.

Telegrams from Hong Kong to October 13 report tea firm. Imports dull. Exchange, 4s. 5¼d.; at Shanghai, 6s.

Canton has been evacuated by the British.

The Italian Parliament has opened.

RICASOLI presented a project for the arrangement of the Roman question.

FRANCE.

The Bank of France had reduced the rate of discount to five per cent.

A reduction in the army of from eighty to a hundred thousand men was spoken of, the men to return home on furlough one year.

It is reported that the Minister of Marine declares that he cannot agree to a reduction of his Department of a single centime.

The Government would not raise a loan at present.

Gen. CIALDINI had arrived at Paris.

The preliminary election in Prussia favor the Liberals.

There is the utmost activity in the Italian Navy Department.

The Queen of Spain is again *enceinte*.

TURKEY.

Heavy snows had compelled OMER PASHA to go into Winter quarters.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The arrival of the French mails confirm the report that the town of Rosario surrendered to Gen. MITRE without an attempt at defence.

The American Minister had presented his credentials to the Government.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

At the suggestion of Sir HENRY BULWER, the Porte informed the foreign representatives that he consents to a union of the Principalities during the life of Prince CAUSA. There is a general disposition to accept this offer as a final solution to the question.

RIZA PACHA refusing to accept the Government, KONIAH will be exiled to Cyprus.

Negotiations opened between OMAR PASHA and the Prince of Montenegro, give prospect of a settlement of the differences between Turkey and Montenegro.

Commercial News by the North American.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Nov. 22.—The *Brokers' Circular* reports: The sales of Cotton for the week foot up 44,000 bales, including 20,500 to speculators and exporters. The market is dull, with a decline on the week of ⅛d. ₱ lb. The sales to-day (Friday) were 6,000 bales, of which 2,000 were to speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet and steady.

The following are the authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans..... 12⅝d.	Middling Orleans...11⅞d.
Fair Mobiles..... 12⅜d.	Middling Mobiles...11⅝d.
Fair Uplands..... 12¼d.	Middling Uplands...11⅜d.

The total stock of Cotton in port is estimated at 587,000 bales, of which 273,000 bales are of American descriptions. The decline is chiefly on lower and middling qualities.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is generally quiet and steady at unchanged quotations.

PROVISIONS—The market rules dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed at 93¾@94 for money. The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase of £351,000 in bullion.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The latest sales are Erie Railroad, 27⅜; Illinois Central Shares, 40@39½ discount.

Seizure of Army Stores—Probable Frauds on the Government.

United States Marshal MURRAY yesterday seized, at No. 111 Liberty-street and No. 13 Greenwich-street, 21 tierces of bacon sides, 8 barrels of beef, and 2 casks of shoulders, which had been sent to Washington by Commissary-Gen. A. B. EATON, but by some hook or crook found their way back to this City, where they were offered for sale by private parties. Some two or three weeks since, it will be recollected that 14 boxes of army clothing, valued at $12,000, were seized here by the Marshal, and the Quartermaster and Sutler of the Seventy-ninth Regiment were supposed to be implicated in an attempted fraud on the Government in connection therewith, but upon an examination were released. Whatever may have been the facts relative to their guilt, it is now certain that there have been extensive frauds of a similar character perpetrated upon the Government, and the seizure made by the Marshal yesterday is but a beginning of other and larger hauls to be made hereafter, when the whole *modus operandi* of these swindlers and robbers of the Government will be exposed, and the guilty parties, it is hoped, will receive their deserts.

THE OPDYKE VICTORY.

A BRILLIANT SERENADE.

Speeches by Mr. Opdyke, D. Dudley Field, Rufus S. Andrews, and Others.

Last night was signalized, in this City, by a magnificent serenade offered to GEORGE OPDYKE, Esq., the Mayor elect, by the Republican Central Committee of this City. The interest of the occasion was greatly enhanced by the rumors circulated for two days past, by the opponents of Mr. OPDYKE. The Germans went cordially, hand in hand, with those who planned this graceful compliment to a deserving and successful citizen, and met at 7½ P. M. at WINKEL's, in Fifty-eighth-street, where, with a band of music leading, they formed line and marched all the way to the residence of Mr. OPDYKE, near Sixteenth-street, on Fifth-avenue. By the time of their arrival in front of the dwelling, a very large assemblage of gentlemen had gathered inside. Among them were noticeable Messrs. Wm. R. Stuart, President of the Board of Supervisors; John Keyser, Esq., City Register; David R. Jacques, President of the Republican Convention nominating Mr. OPDYKE; Surveyor Andrews, Deputy Collector Stillwell, Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Amor J. Williamson, Esq., Ex-Police Commissioner Stillman, Dr. Wildey, Judge White, Alderman Dayton, Councilman Orton, Henry B. Stanton, Deputy Collector ——, Elliott C. Cowdin, Esq., District Attorney E. Delafield Smith, Coroner Naumann, and Henry Richard, Secretary of the German Republican Central Republican Committee, and a number of other prominent members of the Republican and Union organizations.

Among the invited guests were Judge BULL and Col. FRANK E. HOWE, Quartermaster of the Massachusetts Volunteers.

About 9 P. M. an immense throng assembled on Fifth-avenue, and DODWORTH's Band of 35 performers opened the serenade with some magnificent pieces.

The windows of the crowded parlors were thrown open in obedience to the clamors of the crowd, and Judge WOODRUFF, stepping out upon a balcony, introduced Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE, the Mayor elect, who briefly spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have to express to you my heartfelt thanks for the honor you do me on this occasion. You have come to greet me as the Mayor elect of the City of New-York, not for any merit in myself, but for the sake of the great principles represented in the victory you have won. [Cheers.] There is still some doubt, however, resting upon the issue. [Cries of "No! No! It's all right!"] I am induced to believe that, as you say, all is right, for the facts elicited by the action of the Board of Canvassers, now in session, indicate that there can be no reasonable doubt of the triumph which your efforts to redeem the government of this great Metropolis to its true intent and operation, have gloriously succeeded. [Applause.] As the humble representative of the principles inscribed upon your banner, I personally regard this victory as important in sustaining the National Government and the cause of Municipal Reform. [Great cheering.] For my own part, my constant allegiance has been devoted to the Union and the suppression of this unholy rebellion—a rebellion of an aristocratic class against the government of the people! ["Good!" "Good!" and great applause.] As the Chief Magistrate of the City, should I be indeed installed as such, I pledge all my efforts then to the support of the National Government in its struggle with disorganization and disunion. [Prolonged applause.] To the great purposes of municipal reform every citizen of New-York should be devoted. We have every reason to hope and believe that the Charter of this great City will be made what it should be, in the presence of the country and the world, and to the fulfilment of its high duties, I, likewise, cordially and emphatically pledge all that my cordial affection and my earnest work can do [Cries of "That's it!" "That's what we want!" and cheering.] And, now, gentlemen, recognizing in this success no mere partisan triumph but the result of the patriotic feeling of my fellow-citizens of all parties and classes, I have again to sincerely thank you for the confidence reposed in me, and to assure you that I shall humbly endeavor to merit it. With this, let me transfer to others here present the grateful task of further addressing you upon a theme that will, I hope, meet with a response in every loyal heart. [Loud and prolonged cheering and music by the band.]

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq., was next introduced and proceeded to say, that well might the people rejoice and the music sound to-night, for the shouts and the song they uttered proved to the country that men skilled in every art of political chicanery could be defeated—that the shrewdest partisan was not always the elect of the honest voters of a great City. It had been thought by some that our Democratic form of Government was a failure, so far as the control of the great centres of population and varied interests was concerned, but this triumph proved that such fears and speculations were unfounded. The man out of a million honest, true, able, reliable above all other candidates, had been elected. GEORGE OPDYKE was Mayor of the City of New-York! [Great applause.] The idea that the City Government was to be made to suit particular men, and was to be restricted for the sake of their delinquencies had never been his; and he felt convinced that, without regard to men, this City was to have the rights and privileges that properly belonged to it. [Prolonged cheering.] The proper man was now elected, and the moment was at hand when New-York, first in opulence, intelligence and power, should also be first in public virtue and first in Municipal Government! [Enthusiastic cheering.]

After a brief interval, CHARLES S. SPENCER followed in a brief speech, and when he had concluded,

RUFUS F. ANDREWS, Esq., Surveyor of the Port, was loudly called for, and finally honored the demand of the audience. He congratulated them upon a victory which had been essentially and to all intents and purposes a triumph of the Administration. At Washington it was so regarded, and every loyal citizen in the land rejoiced over it as such.

Mr. ANDREWS then alluded to the treasonable proclivities of both the opposing candidates, and with well pointed sarcasm elicited the laughter and applause of the thousands congregated outside.

Loud calls for Messrs. RAYMOND, E. DELAFIELD SMITH, and others, were not responded to, but ETHAN ALLEN, Esq., briefly addressed the crowd.

Meanwhile, within doors, a handsome supper was discussed by the assembled guests, and Messrs. DANIEL ULLMAN, District-Attorney SMITH, Mr. COWDIN, and others, responded to appropriate sentiments.

The festive scene within and the serenade did not conclude until after 11 o'clock, when the pleasant party quietly separated with renewed cheers for the Mayor elect.

MARINE DISASTER.

Loss of the British Bark Colinda.

This bark sailed hence Nov. 28, for Queenstown, grain loaded, having a crew of 17 hands and the captain's wife. Had moderate breezes until morning of the 30th, which commenced with torrents of rain and threatening weather. By noon the wind had changed from south to northwest, and blowing a gale. During the gale the cargo had settled a great deal. At 1 P. M., the starboard side of the deck was under water. The weight of water on the lee covering board was such as to carry away the bulwarks, side-ports, start the stanchions and raised the covering boards. The cabin, which was a poop one, was full of water up to the second tier of berths, as was the topgallant forecastle. At 4 P. M. wore ship to the south, the sea then breaking clean over the vessel amidships. At this time there were three feet of water in the hold, all hands at the pumps. 6 P. M. the vessel was in so crippled a state that a bark near by was hailed to lay by us. The crew at this time being alarmed, desired to leave the vessel.

The bark proved to be the *Chryseis*, of Sunderland, Capt. HEADLEY, for New-York, who agreed to stay by us. At midnight the pumps became choked; kept using the hand-lead to clear them. Sunday, Dec. 1—More moderate; kept the pumps going. At daylight, spoke the bark, and reported the state of the vessel, and also that the crew refused to stay by the ship; arranged matters with Capt. HEADLEY, of the *Chryseis*, to stay by us, and I would endeavor to get the vessel back to New-York.

The weather getting more moderate, made all sail, the pumps being carefully attended to. The weather, however, assumed the appearance of another gale, the barometer falling fast. The vessel again laying her lee rail in the water, the cabin again filled with water. The wind by this time was blowing a gale. Found 3 feet 7 inches in the hold, the crew refusing to work at the pumps any longer, or to stay on board. Finding it useless to remain longer by the vessel, we left her at 1:30 P. M. of the 2d inst., with her cabin and forecastle full of water. She was seen at 3:30 the next morning, but at daylight she was not in sight. She must have capsized in one of the heavy squalls during the night, with the weight of water in the cabin and topgallant forecastle.

Capt. DUNCAN, wife and crew arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

Collision Between French, English and Mexican Vessels in the Harbor.

As the French frigate *Pomone* was being towed down the North River, yesterday afternoon, by the gunboat *Catinat*, she came into collision with the British bark *Statesman*, which was lying in the river, outward bound, and carried away the bowsprit and all her head gear. She also came into collision with the Mexican steamer *Los Marinos*, lying further down, carrying away her foremast, maintopmast and all her head gear. The *Pomone* lost her jib-boom, but was otherwise not injured.

Deal Directly with the Manufacturer.—We must confess that we are somewhat fastidious as to the shape of a hat. There are few who can suit our idea of elegance in this respect, but N. ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st., in his Winter style, just issued, has hit it exactly. It is our *beau ideal* of a Hat—graceful and stylish, finished with great neatness, exceedingly becoming, and, better and better, very reasonable in price.

Strange News from Richmond.—The Richmond correspondent of the New-York TIMES states that money is so scarce there that the authorities have taken the cards in form of a bank bill, that accompany each bottle of LYONS' KATHAIRON, and by a slight alteration now use them for currency!! The proprietor of this universally popular preparation for the Hair is a staunch Union man, and protests against any such use of his bank bills, as he has no idea of giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy. But he will be happy to supply all Union men with LYONS' KATHAIRON, with the bank bill included, for 25 cents per bottle, at his Dépôt, No. 63 Liberty-st., or it can be had of any druggist.

The Beautiful Mirrors, Cornices and Portrait Frames, made by us for
COUNT RAMIREZ,
Of Cuba, will remain on exhibition at our store for a few days.
WHITTEMORE BROTHERS,
(Late Kimball, Whittemore & Co.,)
No. 579 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

A Splendid Assortment of Gents' Wool and Silk Undergarments for Winter wear, army, navy and traveling shirts, knit wool jackets, as also a complete variety of fine shirts, collars, hosiery, gloves, scarfs, ties, &c., at retail, by
SILLECK & CO.,
corner of Fulton and William sts.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

MARRIED.

GILFORD—PARKIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 5, at Zion Church, by Rev. James H. Tyng, THOMAS B. GILFORD to SARAH, daughter of Dr. J. S. W. Parkin, both of this City.

WODELL—SMITH.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 5, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Wm. F. Gould, WALTER WODELL, of Washington, Dutchess County, N. Y., to Miss ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Mrs. Rebecca Smith, of this City.

HOWE—HOWE.—In North Salem, N. Y., at the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, Dec. 4, by Rev. Shaler J. Hillyer, Mr. GEORGE HOWE, of Lewisboro, N. Y., to Miss HANNAH MARIA HOWE, daughter of Epenetus Howe, Esq.

HEWETT—STOKES.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 4, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., WM. WIRT HEWETT, Esq., to CARRA F., second daughter of the late Henry Stokes, all of this City.

LESLIE—ROGERS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Dec. 6, at the residence of C. J. B. Waters, Esq., by Rev. W. I. Buddington, Mr. THOMAS F. LESLIE to Miss ADDIE A. F. ROGERS.

BEARE—STEPHENS.—In Washington City, D. C., on Thursday, Nov. 28, at St. John's Church, by Rev. Smith Pyne, D. D., WILLIAM SEAMAN BEARE, of New-York, to Miss ELIZA J. STEPHENS, daughter of the late E. Stephens, of the former place.

DIED.

BARNARD.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 6, at No. 324 24th-st., ANNA, wife of Hon. Robert A. Barnard, of Hudson, and mother-in-law of Isaac and Edward Dayton, Jr.

Her remains will be taken to Hudson this day, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock for interment.

CORNELL.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 6, CORNELIUS H. CORNELL, Sr., aged 51 years, 11 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Putnam Lodge, No. 338, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 153 Forsyth-st., on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock precisely, without further notice. The remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

FANNING.—In this City, on Friday morning, Dec. 6, THOMAS FANNING, in the 76th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his sons, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, 8th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 78 2d-av., without further invitation.

CHILDS.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 6, MILTON HAXTUM, infant son of Henry H. and Mary A. Childs.

The funeral will take place at their residence, No. 1 East 33d-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

HOGAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 5, ROBERT HOGAN, M. D., aged 61 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Sunday, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock.

SPOONER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 6, AUGUSTUS W. O. SPOONER, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 357, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, at 2½ o'clock, from St. Mary's Church, Classon-av., near Myrtle.

DEERING.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 6, GEORGIANA PRENTISS, daughter of Samuel P. and Rebecca P. Deering, aged 2 years and 2 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 223 Degraw-st., South Brooklyn, this day, (Saturday,) 7th inst., at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

HAVILAND.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 6, CHARLES M., son of Edwin and Louisa M. Haviland, aged 11 months and 17 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

SECORD.—In Westchester, on Friday morning, Dec. 6, THOMAS SECORD in the 82d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, 8th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Eastchester, N. Y.

UNDERHILL.—In Chappaqua, Westchester County, 12th month, 6th, CHARLES R. UNDERHILL, in the 66th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at his late residence, on First Day (Sunday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

RICE.—In Newburgh, N. Y., at his residence, on Thursday, Dec. 5, Rev. PHINEAS RICE, D. D., of the New-York Conference M. E. Church, aged 76 years.

Funeral on Monday, 9th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., in the First M. E. Church, Newburgh. Cars of the Hudson River Railroad leave Chambers-st. at 7 A. M.; returning, leave Newburgh at 1 P. M.

BONNEY.—In Boston, on Wednesday, Dec. 4, Capt. CHARLES H. BONNEY, late of ship *William Tell*, aged 40 years, 11 months and 4 days.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 214 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, this day, (Saturday,) at 12 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 631.—Dec. 6, 1861.
5, 55, 10, 58, 36, 59, 19, 20, 45, 60, 3, 15.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 632.—Dec. 6, 1861.
27, 58, 64, 19, 43, 74, 40, 23, 29, 28, 17, 4.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
FURS! FURS!
LADIES' FANCY FURS.
GENTLEMEN'S FINE FURS
M. K. MOODY,
No. 113 Broadway,
Second door above Trinity Church.

WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y.
Specimens by Mail, on receipt of 2 stamps.

MILITARY.

CAVALRY.

HEADQUARTERS, No. 74 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1861.

By the authority from the War department, and the sanction of His Excellency, Gov. Morgan, JAMES B. SWAIN, First Cavalry, U. S. A., is now recruiting for a Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry, to serve for three years, or during the war.

By the kindness of His Excellency Gov. Morgan, and of Quartermaster Arthur, the brick barracks, at the Quarantine Landing, have been assigned as the quarters of the Regiment, during its formation.

Lieut. Swain has orders to join the army in the field, for active service, as soon as the different battalions may be organized.

The uniforms, equipments and arms for the Regiment, have been provided, and will be served to the men as fast as they are enlisted.

Officers having parts of companies recruited, will be received, and organized, on application at these headquarters.

As this is probably the last and only Regiment of Cavalry that will be organized in this State during the War, those desirous of joining this branch of the service, must embrace this opportunity. JAMES B. SWAIN,
First Cavalry, U. S. A., Colonel Commanding.

REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL. Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL. Major RICHARD BUTT.

This regiment has been accepted by the War Department, and one-half of it is now at Hilton Head, S. C.; the balance to go within three weeks at the furthest.

Privates in this regiment are to be paid
($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH.

A few more riggers, boat-builders, ship-carpenters, pontoniers, blacksmiths, miners, choppers, lumbermen, machinists, rockmen, wheelwrights, boiler-makers and railroaders will be received to complete the regiment.

Recruits are under pay, mustered into service and furnished with quarters and rations at once.

None but healthy and competent workmen need apply.

The families of the soldiers are cared for by the authorities.

Headquarters at the corner of Chambers and Chatham sts.

Enlistment for three years or during the war.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1861.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

CASEY'S DIVISION.
Second Brigade, Col. W. Linn Tidball, Commanding,
FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.

This Regiment, one of the finest in the service, is now stationed at Fort Good Hope, one of the defences of our capital, a short distance from Washington City. A number of able bodied men are immediately wanted to bring the Regiment to the maximum standard. Immediate subsistence, clothing and transportation to the seat of war. Families relieved by the City fund. A bounty of $100 on honorable discharge. For further particulars, apply at the office No. 476 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts. P. J. JOACHIMSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-ninth N. Y. S. V.

Capt. J. L. FAULDING, Peekskill, N. Y.
Lieut. A. W. MATTICE, Carmel, N. Y.
Recruiting Officers.

RECRUITS WANTED.

Thirty able-bodied men wanted to join the
THIRD REGIMENT EXCELSIOR BRIGADE,
Col. NELSON TAYLOR.

This regiment, now one of the best at the seat of war, need a few more men to complete the number required.

Recruits will be subsisted and put into quarters immediately, and sent on to Washington twice a week.

Pay commences on signing the roll. Men are uniformed as soon as mustered.

Forty cents extra pay per day will be allowed each man when working at mechanical business; and

One Hundred Dollars Bounty given on being honorably discharged.

Apply to the recruiting tent in the Park, or to
LIEUT. PENNOCK, No. 600 Broadway.

GENERAL BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

Seamen, ordinary seamen, boatmen and others wanted for the United States Marine Artillery. W. A. Howard, Colonel Commanding. Pay $20 per month and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service, which is three years or the war. Also, a great inducement in the shape of Prize Money. Seamen and others joining the U. S. M. A. will find it greatly to their advantage as two complete outfits are furnished them free of all expense. Those having families can leave allotment tickets for any member thereof. Apply to M. O'MALLEY, No. 78 Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts., New-York.

"GOVERNMENT DISPATCH."

ALL RAIL FAST FREIGHT LINE.
TO WASHINGTON VIA HARRISBURGH,
WITHOUT CHANGING CARS OR BREAKING BULK
A Special Messenger sent through with each train.
Freight received only at the depôt of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, Pier No. 2 North River.
For special contracts, apply to
New-York office, No. 49 Broadway.
Washington office, No. 548 Pennsylvania-av.
A. D. HOPE, of Hope Express Co., Sup't.

MILITARY.—WANTED, AN EXCELLENT Teacher of drill—one who is a batchelor, and who likes to reside in the school. Apply immediately, at the Staten Island Military Institute, Chesnut Grove, five minutes from Vanderbilt's Landing, Pier No. 2. Six cents fare.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for fintrinsic good qualities. never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use.
Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. Its use and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon wept to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.
LOWELL, Mass.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTISS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

GREENWICH, N. J., Aug. 7, 186
Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.:
DEAR SIRS: I have been using your "Bronchial Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose. They have frequently proved a great relief to me when annoyed with dryness of the throat and huskiness of voice. I have no doubt they are quite as valuable to public speakers as MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is for children.
I at least have been soothed and comforted in the use of them. I can heartily recommend them.
(Signed,) J. R. PLITT,
Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church.

LADIES' FINE GOLD CHATELEINE CHAINS,
New and elegant patterns, for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain, and the Continent of Europe, per U. S. steamer CITY OF MANCHESTER, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 7th day of December, 1861, at 10½ A. M.
WM. B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE STANDARD GIFT BOOK,
IN NEW STYLES, AND AT REDUCED PRICES.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
By C. SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., N. Y.

FOLK-SONGS.
In morocco, full gilt, $6 50.
In half morocco, smooth gilt top, $5.
The most superb book of the season, and at a lower price than ever offered before.

FOLK-SONGS:
A BOOK OF GOLDEN POEMS, MADE FOR THE POPULAR HEART.
WITH UPWARD OF SIXTY ORIGINAL ILLUSTRATIONS, EXQUISITE IN DESIGN AND EXECUTION.
Fac-Similes of the Original Autograph Copies of Fifteen Famous Poets, by Hood, ("The Song of the Shirt,") TENNYSON, BRYANT, LEIGH HUNT, LONGFELLOW, BARRY CORNWALL, HOLMES, KINGSLEY, PAINE, ("Home, Sweet Home,") WHITTIER, BROWNING, LOWELL, EMERSON, WILLIS, and PINCKNEY—expressly contributed to this Work, by the Poets or their friends.
In one volume, Royal Octavo, printed on the finest tinted paper, at the Riverside Press, Cambridge.
The designs exhibit rare beauty and originality. Among the artists are:

CHURCH,	HILL,	McDONOUGH,
MAYNARD,	KASTMAN,	BARRY,
McLENNAN,	FENNESSY,	JOHNSON,
ETTINGE,	WALLIN.	NAST,
KENSETT,	BOUGHTON,	HOPPIN.
McENTEE,	DARLEY,	PARSONS,
	and others.	

"It is beyond a question the handsomest and most tasteful volume ever produced in America."—*Atlantic Monthly.*
"It is the most unique, exquisite and valuable gift-book ever produced in this country."—*Harper's Weekly.*

REDUCED TO HALF PRICE.
THE
ALBION,
A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday Morning, in the City of New-York, and devoted to
NEWS, POLITICS, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.
On and after the first Saturday in January next,
PRICE $3 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

For nearly forty years—having been established in 1822—the ALBION has been maintained at the original subscription price of $6. But the many old and staunch supporters of the ALBION may be assured that, in its tone and characteristics, no change whatever is intended. The Editor values too highly the favor with which it has been received, for so long a time, among British residents of this Continent, and Americans who regard with interest the land of their forefathers. What the ALBION has been as a high-priced journal, the ALBION will be at a reduced cost.

THE ALBION ENGRAVINGS.
We have on hand copies of the ALBION Engravings, and subscribers or others can be furnished with them at $2 each to subscribers, and $3 each to non-subscribers. Among them are:

Chalon's Queen Victoria,	Allan's Sir Walter Scott,
Luca's Prince Albert,	Cope's First Trial by Jury,
Stuart's Washington,	Buckler's St. Paul's, London.
Matteson's Benjamin Franklin.	Landseer's Dignity and Impudence.
Landseer's Return from Hawking.	Wandesforde's Mary Queen of Scots.
Landseer's Deer Pass,	Portrait of Gen. Havelock,
Herring's Three Members of the Temperance Society.	Wilkie's Columbus Pronouncing his Theory of a New World.
The Castle of Ischia, from Stanfield's Picture.	Wandesforde's Dr. Kane, and the same artist's Florence Nightingale.
The Falls of Niagara, from an original drawing made for the ALBION.	

Engravings can be safely forwarded by Mail or Express on a paste-board roller, at a charge of a few cents.
Money may be transmitted in registered letters at our risk.

YOUNG & AHERN, Publishers.
No. 16 BEEKMAN-ST., New-York, Nov. 16, 1861.

CHOICE, CURIOUS AND VALUABLE BOOKS.
The subscriber has just received from Europe, and now offers for sale at very low prices, a vast assortment of Books, both new and old.
Among them are fine works of the Latin and Greek Fathers, Classics, Theology, Fine Arts, Poetry, Drama, French and Italian Classics, Bibliography, Antiquaries, Biography, Heraldry, History, Languages, Voyages and Travels, Natural History, Books of Engravings, Picture Galleries, &c. Also, a very large assortment of English Law Books.
Catalogues of the same will be issued from time to time, and sent to any address gratis on application to
T. W. REEVE, Importer of Books,
No. 138 Fulton-st., up stairs,
Between Nassau and Broadway, New-York City.

CAMPAIGN OF WATERLOO.
THE POLITIC

A High Courtesy from Across the Waters.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

We have the pleasure of publishing below a very interesting correspondence between the Grand Duke Constantine, Grand Admiral of Russia, and a distinguished citizen of our own State. It will be read with pleasure and pride—pleasure, that so eminent a person in a distant empire should have paid such homage to science in the person of one of our own philosophers; and pride, that the flattering and generous proffer should have been so nobly responded to.

In the eyes of the wise and good, such respect as the Grand Admiral has thus exhibited for learning, adds a grace to royalty and sheds a lustre upon diadems. But this exhibition, we are informed, is only characteristic of him; for, of all the Princes of Europe, the Grand Duke of Russia is by far the most renowned for enlightened, liberal and progressive sentiments.

There is, indeed, no Government in the world which is doing more for the advancement of science than the Russian Government is at this moment. In everything that relates to the sea, the improvement of navigation or the navy, her Grand Admiral is sure to be found where he ought to be, in the van, taking an enlightened and an active part. His largesses to science are dispensed with a princely munificence.

A private letter has, we understand, been received from a member of his household explaining in detail the exact relations in which he desires Lieut. MAURY to be placed towards the Government of Russia. They are those of perfect freedom. The pay and perquisites which he received in Washington are to be repeated in Russia without conditions. Should he desire to renew there the researches which have been interrupted in Washington, the most ample means and facilities for so doing are to be placed at his disposal; and should he at any time desire to return to America he will be perfectly at liberty to do so. Indeed it is desired that he should occupy very much such a position in Russia as HUMBOLDT did in Prussia.

A most delicate and graceful compliment is this to our fellow-citizen; like that precious quality that is "mightiest in the mightiest," this invitation "blesseth him that gives, and him that takes."

The reply of Lieut. MAURY is such as becomes the patriot. His first duty is to his country. When his native State is in danger, and calls to him, he recognizes it as no time to seek ease and advantage in a distant land. The woolings even of philosophy are, under such circumstances, less attractive than the thunderings of war. No time for visiting when the invader threatens the homestead! Liberty and independence secured, and peace established, he will appropriately manifest his high appreciation of the courtesy with which he has been honored. Till then, he returns his thanks. Such is the spirit which his letter breathes, and it is in harmony with that of the people of his State and of the Confederacy.

Here is the correspondence:

ST. PETERSBURGH, July 27, 1861—[Aug. 8.]

MY DEAR CAPT. MAURY: The news of your having left a service which is so much indebted to your great and successful labors, has made a very painful impression on me and my companions in arms. Your indefatigable researches have unveiled the great laws which rule the winds and currents of the ocean, and have placed your name amongst those which will be ever mentioned with feelings of gratitude and respect, not only by professional men, but by all those who pride themselves in the great and noble attainments of the human race. That your name is well known in Russia I need scarcely add, and, though "barbarians" as we are sometimes called, we have been taught to honor in your person disinterested and eminent services to science and mankind.

Sincerely deploring the inactivity into which the present political whirlpool in your country has plunged you, I deem myself called upon to invite you to take up your residence in this country, where you may in peace continue your favorite and useful occupation.

Your position here will be a perfectly independent one. You will be bound by no conditions or engagements, and you will always be at liberty to steer home across the ocean, in the event of your not preferring to cast anchor in our remote corner of the Baltic.

As regards your material welfare, I beg to assure you that everything will be done by me to make your new home comfortable and agreeable, whilst at the same time the necessary means will be offered you to enable you to continue your scientific pursuits in the way you have been accustomed to.

I shall now be awaiting your reply, hoping to have the pleasure of soon seeing here so distinguished an officer, whose personal acquaintance it has always been my desire to make, and whom Russia will be proud to welcome on her soil.

Believe me, my dear Capt. MAURY,
Your sincere well-wisher,
CONSTANTINE, Grand Admiral of Russia.

RICHMOND, Va., 20th October, 1861.

ADMIRAL: Your letter reached me only a few days ago. It fills me with emotions.

In it I am offered the hospitalities of a great and powerful Empire, with the Grand Admiral of its fleets for patron and friend. Inducements are held out such as none but the most magnanimous of Princes could offer, and such as nothing but a stern sense of duty may withstand.

A home in the bosom of my family on the banks of the Neva, where, in the midst of books, and surrounded by friends, I am, without care for the morrow, to have the most princely means and facilities for prosecuting those studies and continuing those philosophical labors in which I take most delight. All the advantages that I enjoyed in Washington are, with a larger discretion, to be offered me in Russia.

Surely, a more flattering invitation could not be uttered. Certainly it could not reach a more grateful heart. I have slept upon it. It is becoming of me that I should be candid, and, in a few words, frankly state the circumstances by which I find myself surrounded.

The State of Virginia gave me birth within her borders; among many friends, the nearest of kin, and troops of excellent neighbors, my children are planting their vine and fig tree; in her green bosom are the graves of my fathers; the political whirlpool from which your kind forethought sought to rescue me has already drawn her into a fierce and bloody war.

In 1776, when this State accepted the Federal Constitution and entered the American Union, she did so with the formal declaration that she reserved to herself the right to withdraw from it for cause, and resume those powers and attributes of sovereignty which she had never *ceded away*, but only "*delegated*," for certain definite and specified purposes.

When the President elect commenced to set at naught the very objects of the Constitution, and without authority of law, proceeded to issue his proclamation of 15th of April last, Virginia, in the exercise of that reserved right, decided that the time had come when her safety, her dignity and honor required her to assume those "delegated" powers and withdraw from the Union. She then straightway called upon her sons in the Federal service to retire therefrom and come to her relief.

The call found me in the midst of those quiet philosophical researches at the Observatory in Washington, which I am now, with so much delicacy of thought and goodness of heart, invited to resume in Russia. Having been brought up in the school of State Rights, where we had for masters the greatest statesmen of America, and among them Mr. MADISON the wisest of them all, I could not and did not hesitate. I recognized this call, considered it mandatory, and formally renouncing all allegiance to the broken Union, hastened over to the south side of the Potomac, there to renew to fatherland those vows of fealty, service and devotion which the State of Virginia had permitted me to pledge to the Federal Union, so long only as by serving it I might serve her.

Thus my sword has been tendered in her cause, and the tender has been accepted. Her soil is invaded, the enemy is actually at her gates, and here I am, contending as the fathers of the Republic did, for the right of self-government and those very principles for the maintenance of which WASHINGTON fought when this, his native State, was a colony of Great Britain.

The path of duty and of honor is therefore plain. By following it with the devotion and loyalty of a true sailor, I shall, I am persuaded, have the glorious and proud recompense that is contained in the "well done" of the Grand Admiral of Russia and his noble "companions in arms."

When the invader is expelled, and as soon thereafter as the State will grant me leave, I promise myself the pleasure of a trip across the Atlantic, and shall haste to Russia, that I may there in person on the banks of the Neva, have the honor and the pleasure of expressing to her Grand Admiral the sentiments of respect and esteem with which his oft-repeated acts of kindness and the generous encouragements that he has afforded me in the pursuits of science has inspired his obedient servant,

M. F. MAURY, Commander C. S. Navy.

To H. I. H. the Grand Duke Constantine, Grand Admiral of Russia, St. Petersburgh.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Jura	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 21
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 23
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 23
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 27
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 28
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 30
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 4
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 5
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 7
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 11
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 14
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 18
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 28
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1

FROM AMERICA.

City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 7
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 7
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 10
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 11
Jura	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 14
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 14
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 21
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 21
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 24
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 25
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *City of Manchester*, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at....5 A. M., 12½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

THE FAMILY AND FRIENDS OF MR. ISAAC W. JONES, who lost his life while passing to the rear cars by order of the conductor, on the Tuesday evening 5½ P. M. New-Jersey Central Railroad train, will be thankful for any information relative to the conversation between the conductor and deceased. Address J. R. JONES, No. 184 Court-st., Brooklyn, or GEO. E. JONES, No. 191 Pearl-st., New-York.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed Teeth and Roots, *positively without pain or danger*, can do so under the *New Chemically Purified Chloroform*, as administered daily by DR. WAIT & SON, No. 5 BOND-ST. Beautiful full sets inserted from $10 to $25. Gold fillings from $1 to $3; Bone and Amalgum, 50 cents. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Worster, Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris and Burchard.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERack, Columbia County, N. Y.—Tuesday, Jan. 3. Winter term opens. Special advantages. Military drill under an experienced officer. Classical instruction given by a Yale graduate. Two gentlemen professors in piano music; Madam Stephani instructs in vocalization; native teacher instructs in French. $120 a year pays board and tuition in common English. $200 a year pays the whole bill, including all extras.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—THE SECond Term of this department of the University will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 9. Students who have studied law for one year or more can graduate in May if they attend this Department for the next two terms, and are qualified to practice. The instruction is thorough and practical. For further particulars, apply at the Law Library of the University, at 2 o'clock P. M.

AS BOOKKEEPERS.—THIS BEING THE season for young men to qualify themselves for business, attention is invited to our terms: Double-entry bookkeeping, $10—lessons unlimited; Penmanship and Arithmetic, $10 per quarter, 78 lessons each; Ladies' Writing, 20 lessons, $2. PAINE'S Mercantile Colleges, No. 62 Bowery, N. Y., and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

ACADEMIES OF PENMANSHIP AND Book-keeping, No. 395 Broadway, Moffat's Building, and No. 6 4th-av. A good hand-writing guaranteed to all in ten private lessons. Book-keeping day and evening. Terms reduced to $15, thorough course. Private instruction given. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

INSTRUCTION IN THE FRENCH LANguage, and on the piano or guitar, will be given in exchange for a furnished bedroom, by an accredited teacher, with the use of his piano, if wanted. Schools attended on moderate terms. Apply, for three days, to OMEGA, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

SPANISH LANGUAGE—TAUGHT IN NEW-York and Brooklyn by Señor ALBERTO DE TORNOS, from Madrid, Professor in the best schools of these cities. New-York, No. 311 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Brooklyn, at the rooms of the Mercantile Library, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK —$110 per year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 2184th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & PANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—$40 for board and tuition for 14 weeks. At Cooperstown Seminary. Term opens Dec. 6, (ladies and gentlemen.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Term commenced Oct. 1, 1861. Pupils admitted at any time. GEN. M. LOCKWOOD. Principal.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 16th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of December, 1861, at 12 Noon, the following described securities, viz.: Sixty-nine (69) Bonds of the Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company, of Kentucky, of $800 each, with the past due and other Coupons.

And also 1 certificate, which purports to entitle the owner thereof to twenty-four thousand eight hundred dollars ($24,800) of the new stock of said Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company, to be issued under the plan of relief adopted by said Company, June 1, 1858, as expressed in said certificate, the said bonds and Stock being now held as collateral security.

Dated New-York, Dec. 2, 1861.
GOODMAN & JESUP, Attorneys.
No. 112 Broadway. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of rosewood parlor suites in blue reps, velvet, and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c.; mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus and washstands, mahogany and black walnut chairs, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, mahogany and black walnut teté-à-têtes, centre, side and sofa tables, dining-room furniture, oak, black walnut and mahogany hat stands, hall chairs, French plate, oval and pier mirrors, &c., &c.; also, an assortment of crockery and kitchen furniture.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BRUSSELS CARPETS, VASES, FANCY GOODS, &c.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 141 Broadway, being one of the largest and best stocks of furniture offered this season, embracing parlor, chamber, library, reception and dining-room furniture, in suite and in separate parcels; elegant etageres, secretary and library book-cases, candelabras, work-tables, armor & glace wardrobes, buffets, extension and dining tables, centre and fancy tables, lounges, chairs, hall stands, etc. Sale positive, for cash.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, mahogany marble-top bureaus and dressing ditto, mahogany marble-top washstands, gilt frame pier mirrors, mantel and oval do., oak extension dining-table, hair and spring mattresses, rosewood breakfast tables, mahogany hat-stands, office desks and tables, lounges, vases, &c. Also, a rosewood 7-octave piano, made by James Thompson; several fine rifles, together with a mahogany billiard-table with balls, cues, counters, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 7, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

VALUABLE PAIR OF HORSES—15¾ hands high; warranted sound, kind and gentle in all harness. Also, a fine Phaeton carriage, shifting top, with extra inclosing top, built by Wood & Tomlinson to order. Also, a set of double silver-plated harness for do., made to order by Wood & Tomlinson; the whole forming a most desirable establishment, and will be sold all together.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR, No. 23 Bowery, will sell, on MONDAY, the 9th inst., at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of cassimere cloth and satinet, frock, sack and business coats, pilot, felt and beaver overcoats, silk, velvet, satin and cassimere vests; a large variety of cassimere, doeskin, cloth and satinet pants, together with a lot of youth's clothing &c. By order of
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.
Also 150 dozen linen shirts, of various qualities.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, AT his salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton, a large assortment of rosewood, walnut, oak and mahogany parlor suites, centre tables, bookcases, dressing bureaus, French bedsteads, wardrobes, buffets, extension-tables, enamelled chamber suites, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c. Immediately after above, balance of ladies' and gents' boots, shoes and gaiters remaining from sale of 6th inst.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—SATINETS.—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers. Salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st., will sell at their salesroom THIS DAY, Dec. 7, at 10 o'clock,
275 pieces (or thereabout) Satinets,
of assorted grades and colors—all fresh goods and in perfect order for the trade.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
DAGUERREOTYPE MATERIALS, APPARATUS, &c., AT AUCTION.

DAN'L A. MATHEWS WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton, one superior camera, made by C. C. Hainson; also, chemicals, plates, cases, and a variety of other articles appertaining to the business.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, extension, centre and other tables; sofas, sofa beds; pier, mantel and other glasses; wardrobes, hair and other mattresses, feather beds; Brussels, three-ply and other carpets; oil-cloths, stoves, guns, cutlery, kitchen furniture, &c.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, DEC. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve, the valuable stores and dwellings known as Nos. 306 and 312 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn. Terms easy. Maps may be obtained of the auctioneer, No. 42 Wall-st., or of H. P. BATES, Esq., No. 11 President-st., Brooklyn.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

IRON SAFES.—S. & J. BOGART WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the auction room No. 1 North William-st., three superior fine puff iron safes; three sets harness. Also, a good assortment of household furniture, carpets, &c.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BY REQUEST, REV. J. H. CRAWFORD, Pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Duffield-st., Brooklyn, will repeat his Thanksgiving sermon (in his own Church) from the text, "In Judah things went well"—Second Chron., xii, 12. On TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching as usual at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. To each of these services the public are cordially invited. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WARREN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Court and Smith-sts., South Brooklyn. Rev. JOHN S. MITCHELL, D. D., Pastor. The religious exercises in this church, on SUNDAY, 8th inst., will be conducted throughout the day by the Association of Praying Brethren, under the leadership of F. R. ANDERSON, Esq. Hours of service, 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 and 7 o'clock P. M. Friends of the cause are cordially invited. Seats free.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, will preach in his church on SUNDAY, at 10¾ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. will deliver the second of the series of sermons on *The Peerless Mission of Jesus*. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor every SUNDAY EVENING. Children's meeting THURSDAY EVENING.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible Church. A cordial welcome for all—"Rich and poor meet together—the Lord is the maker of them all."

WEDDING M. E. CHURCH—EAST 11TH-ST., north side, between 1st and 2d avs., near Stuyvesant-square. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, will deliver the second of a series of sermons *On the Immortality of the Soul*. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited.

REV. WILLIAM FERRIE, LATE OF ST. John, N. B., the fearless advocate of "Freedom to the Oppressed," will preach in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., next SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Communion service in forenoon. Evening, a sermon on *Christian Duty in the Present Crisis*. Strangers affectionately invited.

WARREN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—South Brooklyn.—The services in this Church, on SUNDAY, Dec. 8, will be conducted throughout the day by one of the New-York Praying Bands, under the direction of brother ANDERSON, to commence at 10½ A. M., at 3 P. M., and 7 in the evening. Seats free. The friends of the cause, and the public generally, are cordially invited.

REV. WM. H. MILBURN—WILL DELIVER his great lecture on AARON BURR, at the Alanson M. E. Church, Norfolk-st., near Grand, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7. Tickets 25 cents, may be obtained of Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway, of Howe & Ferry, No. 76 Bowery, or at the door.

THE MARINERS' CHURCH, CORNER of Madison and Catharine sts., under direction of the New-York Port Society. Preaching SABBATH MORNING by the Pastor, Rev. C. J. JONES, and in the evening by Professor E. C. WINES, late of Washington College; all seats free.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and also in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Subject for the Morning and Evening—*God's Benefits*. AFTERNOON at 3, Communion. The public invited. Seats free.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL LECture on *Hildebrand and the Roman Catholic Church*, in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist,) corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

WESTMINISTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Clinton-st. and 1st-place, South Brooklyn. The Pastor, Rev. HUGH SMITH CARPENTER, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon to the children of the Sabbath School in the evening.

A DISCOURSE UPON THE SUBJECT OF *Intemperance in the Camp and in the City*, will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING at the church corner of Grand and Allen-sts., by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. NEWELL. Service at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to be present.

REV. THOS. L. HARRIS WILL PREACH in the Chapel of the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. Subjects: Morning—*The Supernatural Illustrated in David and Elijah*. Evening—*The Blessedness of Sorrow*. Seats free.

CITY TRACT MISSION.—THE ANNUAL sermon on behalf of the New-York City Tract Society, will be preached by Rev. Dr. RICE, at the Presbyterian Church, corner 5th-av. and 19th-st., next SABBATH EVENING, the 8th December. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, near 3d-av. Preaching on SUNDAY, Dec. 8, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. R. BRYAN, of Jersey City. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Members of the praying band will be present. Preaching at 7 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. W. MCALLISTER.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE Examiner, will preach at the Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, who are looking for the immediate coming of Christ, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

A MOST REMARKABLE PROPHECY concerning this nation, its present troubles, and their final results, will be read and expounded in Mount Zion Church, No. 163 Bowery, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Friends of Christ and Divine truth are invited.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. HENRY D. NORTHROP will preach in the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., on SUNDAY, Dec. 8, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

SECOND UNITARIAN SOCIETY, BROOKLYN—Chapel, Clinton, corner of Congress-st. Services in this Church TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) Dec. 8, at the usual hours. Preaching in the morning by the Pastor, Rev. N. A. STAPLES. Vesper service in the evening as usual.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The Jewish Priesthood and its Relation to Christ*. And at 7½ o'clock P. M.; subject—*Christian Manliness*. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

REV. DR. SPARRY WILL LECTURE IN the hall of the Mount Olivet Church, corner Broadway and 47th-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Progress of Civil and Religious Freedom, as Illustrated in the Past and Present History of the Romish Church*. Seats free.

FREE MISSION CHURCH, CORNER MADison and Gouverneur sts., under the care of Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. The Rev. JOHN SPAULDING may be expected to preach in the EVENING; service at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 11TH-St. and 3d-av. Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will preach, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening, at 7½ o'clock. Second discourse on the *Problem of Evil*. The public cordially invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place.—Rev. THOMAS T. GUION, Rector of St. John's Church, Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—REV. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services TO-MORROW, as usual, with the voice, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3 P. M. Rev. F. C. EWER will preach Morning and Evening. Seats free.

JOHN-ST. FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. WILLIAM H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

"GEHAZI" OR, "SPECULATORS IN THE NATIONAL LEPROSY."—Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT will preach from the above text on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Services at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, SEVENTEENTH-ST., near 6th-av. Services on LORD'S DAY, Dec. 8, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. URBAN C. BREWER, the pastor, will preach in the EVENING. Subject—*Religion, a Pleasure as well as a Duty*.

INDICATIONS OF THE FUTURE.—THE last discourse of the Series on *Human Progress*, will be given in the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, TO-MORROW EVENING, by Rev. MOSES BALLOU. Services also at 10½ A. M.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS—LAMARTINE HALL, corner 8th-av. and 29th-st.—EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M. Rev. T. C. BENNING will speak NEXT SUNDAY EVENING.

LECTURE.—"WHAT A BLIND MAN SAW IN England," by Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, at John-st. M. E. Church, MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH—CORNER OF HENry and Scammel sts. Rev. CUTHBERT C. BARCLAY will commence his duties as Rector on SUNDAY, 8th inst. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

THE REV. JARED W. SCUDDER IS EXpected to preach in the R. D. Church, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SABBATH morning, at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—BY SPEcial request Rev. Dr. CHEEVER will repeat the discourse—*The Destruction of Egypt by the Obstinacy of Pharaoh*, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

CHRIST CHURCH MISSION CHAPEL.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.
J. C. BROWN, Missionary.

PETER COOPER'S
Clarified
SHEET AND SHRED GELATINE,
An improved article for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY, BLANC MANGE,
AND
WINE JELLIES.
Sold by all the principal grocers and druggists.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

NURSES FOR THE ARMY.—THE COMMITtee on the Registration of Nurses for the Army, is in session every MONDAY and THURSDAY, from 10 to 11 o'clock, at room No. 24, Cooper Union, where applications are received.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND FOUR-HORSE engine, and a six-horse upright boiler, in good order; terms cash. Any one having such to dispose of, address MANUFACTURER, No. 11 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

BUNTING FOR SALE—AT NAYLOR & CO.'S, Nos. 99 and 101 John-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY OCCUPYING a house larger than they require, and desirably located in the upper part of the City, would accommodate two single gentlemen or a gentleman and lady with room and full or partial board. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address HAYWARD, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A GERMAN FAMILY OF THE highest respectability can accommodate four single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with elegant rooms and first-class board, (French style,) at No. 20 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged. French and English spoken.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can have board, with a small front room, having gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c., at No. 48 East 10th-st., near Union-square. Terms, including fire and gas, $9 per week. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a small family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st. Prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites of front rooms on the 2d or 3d floor, may be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant furnished rooms and board, with a private family, at No. 115 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR A GENTLEman and lady, in a first-class house where the comforts of a home may be had. Call at No. 43 Concord-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE family will let, with board, a large front room, with pantry on second floor, to a gentleman and wife. References required. No. 64 West Warren-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, with all the comforts of a home, for a gentleman, wife, infant and nurse; location and house must be desirable, between Lexington and 6th-avs., and above 14th-st; preference will be given to a party willing to dispose of the second floor, or three rooms on same. Terms, including gas, fuel, &c., not to exceed $75 per month. Address, with particulars, for two days, HOME, box No. 135 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A ROOM, WITH OR WITHOUT board, by a lady, a superior teacher of all the branches of French, Italian, German, Spanish and music. Lessons given at 50 cents an hour, at the pupil's house. Apply to PARIS, care of Messrs. Chambers, piano store, Bible House. Terms for a furnished room only, with fire and gas, not to exceed $40 monthly, paid in advance.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR A gentleman, wife, and their infant's nurse, in a genteel private family; two good-sized rooms, comfortably furnished, for bedroom and sitting-room, required, for which at the rate of $700 per year will be paid. Location convenient to ferry preferred. Best of references given and required. Address C, M., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR A SINGLE gentleman, may be had in a private family, pleasantly situated, having a large room and conveniences, near the Churches and Wall-st. Ferry. Address, with real name and place of business, C. R., Box No. 1,455 New-York Post-office.

A EUROPEAN LADY, FOR SOME YEARS chief music teacher in one of the principal American seminaries, desires to board in some respectable American family, in return for lessons in music, French or German; highest references. Address F. G., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

A PLEASANT, WELL-FURNISHED SITting-room, with a small bedroom adjoining, on the 2d floor, to let to a single gentleman of quiet habits, in a small, private family who will also furnish breakfast, (only) if desired. Apply at No. 41 East 13th-st., northeast corner of University-place.

BOARDING IN WEST 14TH-ST.—AN ENtire second floor, handsomely furnished, in a first-class house, and private family, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or small family. Address F. H., Box No. 1,869 Post-office.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE of rooms, on second floor, to let, together or separately, with lunch, on desirable terms. Location desirable, between University-place and Broadway. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place.

FIFTH-AVENUE BOARD.—HANDSOMELY furnished parlors and dining-room on first floor, with five or more bedrooms on second floor, will be let to a desirable family, with private table only. Apply at No. 19 5th-av.

WANTED—FOR A WINTER RESIDENCE, A well-lighted and heated room, with board, at least on Sundays, in a private family, not far from Union-square, by a French engineer. Address, with terms and particulars, C. J., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

A VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM to let, to a gentleman, in a private French family. The house has all the modern improvements, and the location is very desirable. Terms moderate. References required. Apply at No. 171 West 22d-st.

NO. 34 ST. MARK'S-PLACE.—SUITES OR single rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board, in a first-class house, where but few boarders are taken. Location unsurpassed, and convenient to cars and stages. Best of references given and required.

BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN MAY find good rooms, with or without partial board, in a private house, convenient to the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Reference required. Apply at No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and child, (7 years old,) with two adjoining rooms. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, H. W., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

A PARISIAN FRENCH TEACHER OFFERS board in his private family to a few gentlemen wishing to learn French

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 52 Exchange-place.

Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

ORDNANCE OFFICE.

BILLS APPROVED BY MAJOR HAGNER, FOR
ORDNANCE STORES,
PAYABLE IN WASHINGTON,
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APPROVED BILLS PAYABLE BY ANY OF THE GOVERNMENT OFFICERS IN NEW-YORK OR AT WASHINGTON,
PURCHASED BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CONTRACTORS' BILLS

For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Chamberlain's Office until FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the laws of 1849, and as amended by chapter 181 of the laws of 1851, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1865.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and those persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within six days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts and par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 19, 1861.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE,
HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROposals for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 20th day of December, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit, certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York of 5 per cent. of the amount subscribed, to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within ten days from notice of acceptance.

The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

The issue completes the $2,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.
HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable at the Office of the Company, in this City, on and after the 15th day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. Robarts Bannon & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds, and Bills Payable, of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, who wish to avail themselves of the terms proposed by the Company, that the books will remain open for that purpose, and for exchanges, until Dec. 21, 1861. The new Mortgage Bonds of the Company will be delivered in exchange for the above mentioned securities at any time before the day specified, by H. C. Kingsley, at No. 25 William-st., New-York and at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS Company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Tenders for the sale of $33,000 Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company will be received up to the 16th of December inst. by the undersigned Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company. Tenders may be made for the whole or any portion of this sum.

SAMUEL SLOAN,
EDWARD JONES,
J. B. JOHNSTON.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors for the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 11th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Secretary *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, on the 20th day of December, instant.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 16th inst., and reopened on the morning of Saturday, the 21st inst.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIFTH Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company which becomes due on the first day of December, 1861, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the second day of December next, on presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Receiver. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at the office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st., Treasurer's Office, Nov. 30, 1861.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE BONDS of this Company Dec. 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an interest dividend of (4) four per cent., payable on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER,
Secretary.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY—Are prepared to pay the interest now due on all their mortgage bonds. The coupons may be presented at the Office of the Company in Cleveland, or at No. 25 William-st., New-York, to H. C. KINGSLEY.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, NOV. 26, 1861.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after Monday, the second day of December next.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

INCOME BONDS BUFFALO STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY cashed by H. T. MORGAN & CO., William-st., at 98 cents.

FINANCIAL.

NAVY AGENCY.

CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS HAVING CLAIMS APPROVED BY NAVY AGENT IN NEW-YORK PURCHASED BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNISHED the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 29 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MEDICAL.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 655 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from

WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK."—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 26 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

THE RECORD OF AMERICA IS UNDOUBTedly Dr. FOWERS, who has treated and cured more cases of secret diseases than almost any other physician living. His UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND and other great remedies, price $1, are unequaled for curing certain diseases. All trying them are almost immediately restored. Office: No. 12 Laight-st. Call, send or write. All communications confidential. Preventives, $3 per dozen.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

A PERFECT CURE IS GUARANTEED.—A radical cure is always effected by Dr. WARD, who cures, besides, in half the usual time and at half the charges. His office for the protection and effectual treatment of those suffering under certain diseases, is at No. 12 Laight-st., where he continually attends, and will be found a friend and qualified physician to all applying.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Office, No. 102 Broadway, between Wall and Pine sts.
Stock Capital, (all paid in,).....$500,000
Assets, Nov. 1, 1861.....1,047,436
Liabilities.....14,550

Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Rents, Leases, and other insurable property, at the lowest rates consistent with security, and divides

THREE-FOURTHS OF THE NET PROFITS

of the business annually to holders of its policies, in scrip bearing interest.

1st Dividend to customers, July 9, 1857, 33⅓ per cent.
2d " " " 8, '58, 50 "
3d " " " 14, '59, 50 "
4th " " " 12, '60, 45 "
5th " " " 5, '61, 35 "

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CYRUS PECK, Assist. Sec.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 14th day of December next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the public schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with books, stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the first of January, 1862. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
JAMES MACKEAN,
RICHARD WARREN,
JOHN O'KEEFE,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
Committee on Supplies.

PARIS BOOTS JUST RECEIVED FROM the celebrated manufactures of "Forr" and "Melies." FERRIS & SON, Bootmakers, No. 61 Nassau-st.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "ourselves," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.		Price of Single Boxes. Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, and Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Facesche, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headache, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye Sids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Perurious Ichigers	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitas' Dance	1 00

PRICES

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book..$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book.... 7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book..... 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book..... 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CYPRIAN L. TAILLANT against MORTIMER DE MOTTE.—Judgment for the defendant; complaint dismissed with costs. This action came on for trial in pursuance of an order of the General Term of the Supreme Court, unto which an appeal had been taken by the defendant from a judgment entered on a general verdict rendered against him in a previous trial had therein, at the Circuit Court, in May, 1858, the General Term having, on that appeal, reversed and set aside the judgment of the Court below, and ordered a new trial. We are requested by Mr. de Motte to state, that in addition to this civil proceeding, the same party, C. L. Taillant, instituted criminal proceedings against him, by preferring a charge of perjury, in the latter part of the Summer of 1858, which charges, after a full preliminary examination had at the time, before Mr. Justice Quackenbush, was by him dismissed.

No publication of the result having been made at the time, is the reason of its appearing at the present time, and in this connection.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. B. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, in the office of J. F. Mitchell, Esq., No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of February next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 21, 1861.

EDWARD D. MITCHELL,
WM. McMURRAY,
GEORGE G. BYRON. } Executors.

au24-law6mS*

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF Henry M. Burchard, Surrogate of the county of Oneida, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of CORNELIA BINGHAM, deceased, late of the town of Whitestown, in said county, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Amherst Wight, Jr., executor of said estate, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of January next. Dated, June 3, 1861.

AMHERST WIGHT, JR.,
Executor of the last will and testament of Cornelia Bingham, deceased.

Je8-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAY S. LEWIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. Francis Walton, No. 41 Park-row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 12, 1861.

EMILY F. LEWIS, Executrix.
s14-law6mS* EDWARD P. GILBERT, Executor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION AND COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of W. S. & C. H. THOMSON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent—C. H. THOMSON retiring from the firm. The subscribers will sign in liquidation.

W. S. THOMSON.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1861. C. H. LANGDON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the manufacture and sale of the Crown Skirts, at their new store, No. 391 Broadway, under the firm of W. S. THOMSON, LANGDON & CO.

W. S. THOMSON,
C. H. LANGDON,
FREDERIC C. JONES.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1861. W. F. RICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing, and known as the firm of BATES & MULFORD, do this day, by mutual consent, dissolve.

JOB BATES,
A. H. MULFORD.

The undersigned continues business at No. 780 6th-av.

A. H. MULFORD.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between JORDAN, BECK & BARROW, was on the 20th of November, 1861, dissolved by mutual consent. The undersigned on that day withdrew from the firm.

HYMAN AARON BARROW, M. D.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

TO LET.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASE ment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms, 200x45 feet; engines, 1,000 horse-power.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 99 Powers-st., Brooklyn. Inquire at No. 22 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, or No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6.—The Annual Election for officers of the above Union for the ensuing year, will be held at 7½ o'clock, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Dec. 7, 1861.

JOHN L. BROWN, President.
D. W. FLYNN, Rec. Sec.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Regulations.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State, at Washington

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head forward on starboard bow; red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 11.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesd'y, Dec. 18.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER.....SATURDAY, Dec. 7
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 14
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, Dec. 21

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....80 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....85 | Steerage to Paris.....38
First Cabin to Hamburg.....85 | Steerage to Hamburg.....35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

MONDAY.....Dec. 9 | TUESDAY.....Jan. 7, 1862
TUESDAY.....Dec. 10 | TUESDAY.....Feb. 4, 1862

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

All persons leaving the United States will require to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN FOR $30.—The A 1 powerful Clyde built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail from Pier No. 2 North River, foot of Warren-st., on TUESDAY, Dec. 10, at 8 A. M. noon. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of Passage—Cabin, $60; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions.

Apply to FRANCIS McDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE, ON FAIR terms, choice and well-located lands in Iowa, Michigan or Illinois, for merchandise—a general stock of stationery preferred. One of these lots is adm

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Rejoicing at Parson Brownlow's Victory.

Horrible Condition of the Washington Jail.

Two Reconnoissances from the National Lines, but no Enemy Found.

The Rebels Reported to be Withdrawing from the Vicinity of Leesburgh.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 6.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Secretary CHASE's report is substantially prepared, and I learn from a gentleman of the finest financial talent, who has read it, that it will add to the high fame of the Secretary. The great principle which is vital to every financial scheme, that the interest of loans should be secured beyond all peradventure, is so faithfully adhered to, that it will build up a national credit as colossal as the war we are waging.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S BRILLIANT VICTORY.

The news of Parson BROWNLOW's brilliant achievement creates a deep joy in the city. Private letters received by loyal Tennesseans here from their friends, show an unconquerable determination of the Union men of that State to make a desperate fight. They are suffering all the severe effects of the blockade equally with the rebels, and besides this are the sufferers of the open enmity of the rebels, and that, too, while unarmed and isolated from the loyal troops in Virginia and Kentucky. As an indication of how deep is the devotion of the East Tennesseans to the Union, a fact is reported in a private letter from an influential citizen of Sevier County. Recently some rebel cavalry came into the county, and arrested a number of leading loyalists, and were taking them away. The news of the outrage rapidly spread, and the mountaineers turned out in pursuit. They succeeded in capturing the rebels, whom they made dismount, kneel down in the mud, take an oath to support the Constitution, and to swear allegiance to ABE LINCOLN's Government.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

Gen. ROBERT WILSON, President of the Missouri State Convention, arrived here last evening. He says the Federal troops still occupy Sedalia, Rolla and Tipton. From the scarcity of fuel at Sedalia, a large portion of the troops that were stationed there have been removed to the Timber, a few miles off. So far from Gen. MCCULLOCH surrounding Gen. SIEGEL at Sedalia, the latter would be rejoiced to get within reach of him. Gen. SIEGEL has been ill for a week or ten days, but he is convalescent. He is now in command in place of Gen. SHERMAN, whose disorders have removed him, perhaps permanently, from his command. Judge BUCH, a member of the Convention, who is a prisoner in the rebel army, is to be exchanged for Major URIEL WRIGHT, another member of the Convention, arrested for disloyalty. Gen. WILSON says loyal citizens of Missouri have perfect confidence in Gen. HALLECK, and that if his policy be carried out, there can be no doubt of the safety of the State to the Union, and that all the recent reports copied from the Memphis *Avalanche*, in relation to the rebel triumphs in Missouri, are utterly without foundation. Gen. WILSON is an original and unswerving Unionist, and one of the most popular and influential men in Missouri. His emphatic indorsement of Gen. HALLECK's policy is very gratifying to the friends of the latter.

GEN. HALLECK'S RECENT ORDERS.

It is understood that Gen. HALLECK, in the issue of his orders respecting fugitive slaves, followed his own judgment, and not any specific instructions of the Government. Not only Gen. HALLECK, but other Generals in command of Departments, are left to their own discretion as to the manner of disposing of this difficult and troublesome question. It is evident that such is the case with the instructions to Gens. DIX, SHERMAN and HALLECK. The call made upon the Secretary of War for the orders of HALLECK will probably disclose this fact.

A RESIDENT AGENT FOR PORT ROYAL.

Lieut.-Col. REYNOLDS has been appointed Resident Agent at Port Royal, under the general regulations relative to securing and disposing of the property found or brought within the territory now or hereafter occupied by the United States forces in the disloyal States. He has been ordered to report to the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE MEXICAN MAILS INTERCEPTED.

The Post-office Department has ascertained that the last two mails sent from this country to Mexico, have been intercepted somewhere between Havana and the City of Mexico. Neither private nor official dispatches sent by these mails have been received at their destinations. The mail now goes by the Spanish steamers, and it is more than feared that the Spanish authorities have resorted to a suppression of the mails for sinister purposes.

THE CALIFORNIA PRISONERS.

Conferences have been held with the State Department in reference to the cases of Dr. GWINN, CALHOUN BENHAM and J. L. BRENT. All assert their loyalty. The fact that GWIN and BENHAM purchased tickets only to Panama, they explain by stating that such had always been their custom; that they had always purchased their tickets on board, and that when they arrived at Panama they purchased tickets for the remainder of the trip. Mr. BRENT had purchased a through ticket. In reference to the destruction of the correspondence after their arrest, they state that it was of a private nature, having no reference to political matters, and which they supposed neither the Government nor private individuals should see.

THE RADICAL ANTI-SLAVERY MEMBERS.

No further caucuses have been held of the radical Anti-Slavery members of Congress, but their plans are forming with quiet determination. One of the the number will, within a few days, introduce a resolution condemning the inaction of our large army on the Potomac, and instructing the President to order an advance.

THE POLICY OF COLONIZING THE BLACKS.

The policy of colonizing the negroes of rebels who may be confiscated and emancipated during the war, had a thorough discussing in the Cabinet to-day, and developed great strength and popularity. Mr. SEWARD lends to the measure his cordial and unqualified support. It will doubtless be adopted as an Administration measure.

THE HOUSE CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

The House Committee upon Elections to-day heard the closing arguments of Hon. JOHN M. BOTTLER in the First District of Pennsylvania. They will report to Congress next Monday.

THE INMATES OF THE WASHINGTON JAIL.

A visit to the Washington Jail, to-day, disclosed the fact that the horrible condition of the inmates has not been half told. They are crowded together in rooms, some almost without light, and scarcely any with ventilation. The remains of their scanty clothing hang in tatters from their persons, and their feet have nothing to protect them from the brick floors upon which they sleep. The announcement of the existence of this black hole in the National Capital has excited general indignation and astonishment, and some who have been instrumental in committing these poor creatures to jail have already applied for the release of several, under pretence that they have found their owners. It is simply an effort to save the jail fees by getting possession of the negroes, and then selling them. To guard against this outrage, a file of soldiers from the Provost-Marshal's command will be placed around the jail to-morrow, by order of the Secretary of State.

There are forty-six prisoners from Maryland and Virginia in the County Jail, arrested by constables, on the presumption that they are fugitive slaves. A difficulty exists in the way of their immediate discharge, from the fact that it cannot yet be ascertained whether they are all contrabands, and as loyal citizens have a right to claim a surrender of their property.

RECONNOISSANCES.

To-day Gen. SEDGWICK'S Brigade proceeded on a reconnoissance to Pohrick Church, and Gen. SMITH'S Division went on a similar expedition to Hunter's Mills. Both returned without getting a sight of the rebels.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

An officer of Gen. BURNS' Brigade, who left their camp to-day, reports that the enemy appear to be withdrawing their forces, especially those near Monocacy. The sound of the reveille, which until recently has been heard there, is not now heard, and the pickets have diminished, and appear afraid to show themselves. It is thought the whole rebel force on the Upper Potomac is preparing to retire.

The rebel cavalry commit frequent mischief around Anandale, a rendezvous near Bone Mill, on the Accotink Creek, on the road from Fairfax to Alexandria. rebel farmers keep them promptly notified of our movements. We have so far failed to catch them.

INFORMATION FROM THE ENEMY.

A young man living beyond Vienna came to-day into the camp of the Twenty-second Massachusetts Regiment. He confirms the reports recently published in the TIMES concerning the rebel forces at Centreville and states that a regiment of infantry are stationed as pickets on Little River Turnpike, and a squadron of cavalry are sent as pickets to Fairfax Court-house. They have no regular pickets within three miles of Vienna.

A DEMONSTRATION AGAINST RICHMOND.

Gen. WOOL recently held a council with his officers, and they unanimously came to the conclusion that a demonstration ought to be made upon Richmond from that point. Gen. WOOL is, therefore anxious that the Government should give him the requisite number of men and means for that purpose. The subject is before the Government.

A REMINISCENCE OF BULL RUN.

A spicy and hot correspondence is going on between Capt. GRIFFIN, of GRIFFIN'S Battery, and Gen. BARRY, in regard to the loss of the battle of Bull Run. The capture of GRIFFIN'S Battery was the beginning of the disaster on the ill-fated day, and Capt. GRIFFIN has always boldly proclaimed that the loss of his guns was the result of an unmilitary order of Maj. BARRY, who, as a reward for his blunder, has since been made a Brigadier. The severe nature of Capt. GRIFFIN'S charges, and the support they receive from military men, have compelled Gen. BARRY to open a correspondence with Capt. GRIFFIN. The result may be serious.

SLEEPING ON PICKET DUTY.

Lieut. HILL, of the New-York Thirty-first, has been found guilty of sleeping while on picket duty, and has been placed in close confinement by Gen. FRANKLIN.

REVIEW OF GEN. KEYES' DIVISION.

To-day Gen. KEYES' Division was reviewed by Gen. MCCLELLAN and Staff, near Columbian College. There was a large concourse of citizens and ladies present. The perfection of the troops in marching and field evolutions elicited general admiration.

MORE REVIEWS.

To-morrow three Division reviews will take place—McDOWELL'S, at 10 o'clock; BLENKER'S, at 12, and FRANKLIN'S at 2 o'clock. Gov. MORGAN will be present with Gen. MCCLELLAN to meet the New-York troops for the first time since they have been in Virginia.

GOV. MORTON, OF INDIANA.

Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, whose energetic and practical war policy has won him a national reputation, arrived in Washington to-day. He reports that Indiana will soon have sixty thousand men in the field. The quota of the State is thirty-five thousand. Having put this great army in the field, Gov. MORTON means to see them well cared for.

THE GOVERNOR OF DACOTAH.

Gov. JAYNE, of Dacotah, arrived in the city yesterday. He comes on business connected with his office as Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Territory.

THE CASE OF COMMANDER POOR.

The Secretary of the Navy has taken up the evidence in the case of Commander POOR, who was recently tried before a Court-martial for permitting the rebel steamer *Sumter* to escape from New-Orleans. The court, after a careful hearing of the case, acquitted him on all the charges preferred.

THE CASE OF COMMANDER SCOTT.

The case of Commander SCOTT, who left his post without leave, has been finished, and is now before the Secretary. The finding in this case has not been made public.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE REGIMENTAL SURGEONS.

The difficulties concerning regimental surgeons of the volunteer forces still continue. The Governors of several States have appointed such officers, who have been mustered into service without having undergone examination by the Medical Board. At the meeting of the Sanitary Commission last evening, Dr. TRIPLETT, Medical Director of the Department of the Potomac, stated that the Governor of Pennsylvania, on being notified of the irregularity, had rescinded those appointments, and made others, of surgeons who had passed examination, but that on these officers reporting themselves to the regiments to which they had been assigned, the Colonels refused to receive them. The matter was referred to the Secretary of War, who decided that when a surgeon had been mustered into service he had acquired rights which could not be interfered with by Governors of States. Many Brigade surgeons have been and are still being appointed from civil line, over the heads of Regimental surgeons, who have been in the service ten or fifteen years, and who are naturally dissatisfied at not getting the promotion which they felt to be their due. It is understood that from this cause there will be numerous resignations, unless there be a speedy change in the system. It is expected that Congress will take the matter into consideration at an early day. Some members of the Commission took the ground that civil surgeons, with a tolerable practice only, had better opportunities for being qualified for their duties than an army surgeon, who, as a general thing, was stationed at some post where he saw very little practice. Dr. TRIPLETT was of the opinion that the civil surgeon, who had the most eminent qualifications in his line, was yet incompetent to discharge the duties of a Brigade Surgeon, which required a very extensive knowledge of military affairs and camp life, and which could only be gained by a regular apprenticeship.

ABSENCE OF SECRETARY CAMERON.

Secretary CAMERON went to-day to Lochiel, to make a brief visit to his home. He will return on Monday next.

EXAMINING THE OFFICERS.

A commission has been examining the officers of the brigades in BANKS' division, and the result has generally been very satisfactory.

RETURNING DEAD LETTERS.

The Postmaster-General has made arrangements, which will soon be put in operation, for returning dead letters to their writers in all cases in which the letters disclose the names of the authors. Several clerks have been detailed for the duty of examining and remailing them.

ANOTHER FIFTH CAVALRY BALL.

To-night the non-commissioned officers of the Fifth Cavalry had a ball at the quarters where, two nights since, the grand "ball" of the officers was given. It was largely attended.

INSTALLATION OF MR. CHANNING.

On Sunday, Rev. WILLIAM H. CHANNING will be formally installed as Pastor of the First Unitarian Society.

ARTILLERY FROM AUBURN.

To-day Capt. KENNEDY'S Artillery Company from Auburn, N. Y., called on Secretary SEWARD at the State Department, where speeches were made by the Secretary, Assistant-Secretary, and Hon. THEODORE POMEROY. Mr. SEWARD then accompanied them to the "White House," where they were cordially received by the President.

LIEUT. SWAIN'S REGIMENT.

The late order relative to the organization of cavalry regiments, does not effect the regiments now forming in New-York by Lieut. SWAIN. That organization is to be completed according to the minimum standard.

THE MONTICELLO ESTATE.

Commodore LEVY, the owner of the Monticello estate in Virginia, who remains loyal, has prepared his will, in which he leaves the Jefferson homestead, and $100,000 to keep it in repair, a legacy to the United States Government.

STEAM FIRE ENGINES FOR WASHINGTON.

A bill will soon be introduced in Congress authorizing the organization of a steam fire-engine brigade. As a large amount of Government property has recently been destroyed for the want of some such organization, there can scarcely be a doubt of the passage of the measure.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Movements of Ben McCulloch and Price—Affairs at Springfield, &c.

ROLLA, Mo., Friday, Dec. 6.

Advices from the Southwest say that BEN MCCULLOCH has gone into Winter quarters on Pea Ridge, near Bentonville, Benton County, Ark., where he is putting up barracks for his troops.

Nothing definite is known of the movements of Gen. PRICE.

Gen. MCBRIDE was at Springfield with 2,000 rebels on Sunday last.

REBELS ATTACKED BY CITIZENS.

SEDALIA, Thursday, Dec. 5.

Yesterday a party of exasperated citizens of all parties attacked a gang of returned rebels from Gen. PRICE'S army, under Capts. YOUNG and WHEATLEY, near Dunksburgh, about twenty miles west of here, killing seven, and wounding ten of them. Among the killed was Capt. YOUNG. None of the citizens were killed or severely wounded.

Three of the wounded rebels have since died.

Judge BUCK, who has been a prisoner in Gen. PRICE'S camp for some time past, arrived here to-day, having been released on parole.

SEDALIA, Friday, Dec. 6.

Our latest advices from the South are that Gen. PRICE has moved a part of his force from Osceola to a point five miles distant, where he has established his headquarters. Gen. RAINS' command remained at Osceola.

A train of fifty wagons from Lexington, laden with supplies for Gen. PRICE'S army, passed unmolested within fifteen miles of this place on Monday last.

There are four rebel recruiting offices in Lexington enlisting recruits for Gen. PRICE'S army. A meeting was held there last Friday, at which several prominent Secessionists spoke, urging a united effort in behalf of the rebels. Similar meetings have been held in Clay, Ray, and other river counties, and subscriptions for money, clothing, &c., are in circulation.

It is not, perhaps, generally known, but it is believed to be a fact that Saline County, CLAIB. JACKSON'S residence in July last, authorized the Commissioners to raise $100,000, to be expended for the benefit of Gen. PRICE'S army. Other counties along the Missouri River are believed to have done the same thing.

It is stated on good authority, that when PRICE was besieging Lexington, a delegation of citizens was sent to him from Saline County, with an urgent request that he would not allow his army to enter that county, which was complied with. The reason of this request was because of the great fear entertained by the inhabitants of that county of the plundering propensities of PRICE'S rebels.

The counties along the Missouri River, west of Jefferson City, are the richest in the State, and have furnished nearly as many men and as much means in behalf of the rebellion as the balance of the State. They have been almost entirely exempt from marauders, and have never been visited by Federal troops.

STRINGENT MEASURES OF GEN. PRENTISS.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Thursday, Dec. 5.

Gen. PRENTISS made a speech to a large crowd of citizens yesterday, in which he said: "As God is my judge, every Secessionist in this city shall take an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, and to support the Stars and Stripes, or I will set them to work on the trenches of Fort Smith. All persons who are hereafter found expressing secession sentiments shall take the oath."

The speech caused great consternation among the rebels, and was received with applause by the loyal citizens.

Troops were sent to Platte County last night, to look after GORDON'S band of rebels.

REPORTS FROM THE KANSAS BORDER.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Thursday, Dec. 5.

By order of Gen. HUNTER, Col. JAMISON'S Regiment moved to a point midway between Kansas City and Leavenworth, yesterday. All communication between here and Independence is cut off.

The rebel HAYS, with 300 men, visited Independence, Monday, and seized all the horses belonging to the Pacific Stage Company, and made a general confiscation of all the property of Union citizens.

REPORTS FROM LEAVENWORTH.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, Dec. 6.

Brig.-Gen. J. W. DENVER has arrived, and has been assigned to the command of all the Kansas regiments.

A portion of Gen. JIM LANE'S Brigade remains at Fort Scott.

The Fourth Regiment is ordered to Wyandotte.

The First Cavalry, known as JENNISON'S Regiment, is stationed at Johnny's Leak, on the Delaware Reservation, nearly opposite Parksville, Mo.

The Second Regiment is nearly recruited, and will occupy the village of Kickapoo, ten miles above the city.

The river remains open, but trouble with marauding parties is anticipated when it freezes over.

Trains are again running on the Platte County road, and one of our mail communications east is re established.

THE VACANT SEATS IN CONGRESS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Dec. 6.

Gen. THOMAS PRICE, commanding at Jefferson City, will run for Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the expulsion of JOHN W. REID. Judge W. HALL, member of the State Convention, and M. C. HAWKINS have been named for the Congressional race in the District lately represented by JOHN B. CLARK. Both are represented to be strong Union men.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, Friday, Dec. 6.

In the Legislature to-day, E. F. BURNS, (Disunion,) of Owen County, offered a series of resolutions, including a demand on the Federal Government for the return to Kentucky of Ex-Gov. MOREHEAD and other political prisoners, and affirming that the President's Message foreshadowed the impossibility of preserving or reconstructing the Federal Union, which were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The Union members to-night are holding a caucus to agree upon resolutions regarding the present state of affairs, which will probably be offered to-morrow.

SEIZURE BY THE REBELS.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Dec. 6.

The steamer *Pink Varble*, from here, with cotton-mill machinery, proceeding to Nashville, under permit from Secretary CHASE, was seized by the rebels, and is now held by Lieut. MCGAVERSOCK, commander at Fort Donaldson, awaiting orders from Gen. JOHNSTON. The machinery was taken to Nashville.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The bill which Hon. FREDERICK A. CONKLIN has brought before Congress, to reduce the salaries of the State officials, and of the officers of the army and navy, will, if it becomes law, have the effect of reducing the pay of all army officers, from the General Commanding-in-Chief to Majors of Infantry. Military and naval officers are, most assuredly, not overpaid at present, and if any alteration be made in their pay and allowances, it should be to increase, not decrease them.

A recruiting office for the Marine Corps has been opened at No. 34 Bowery, and the number of applicants has been very satisfactory.

The new side-wheel steamer *Octorara* has been completed, and will be launched at the Brooklyn Navy-yard this afternoon. Her dimensions are: Length over all, 207 feet. Breadth of beam, 35 feet. Depth of hold, 12 feet. Tonnage about 800 tons. Draft of water, 6 feet 9 inches. Her machinery has been constructed at the Arptine Iron Works. The *Octorara* is supplied with steering apparatus at each end, after the manner of a ferry-boat, and she will be one of the most useful vessels of her size in the navy. Her armament will consist of two 11-inch guns amidship, and two rifled Parrott guns.

The new gunboat *Owasco*, built on the Mystic River, Connecticut, arrived at the yard yesterday to be armed and put into commission. Her mnchinery was fixed before she left for New-York, and she steamed here in a very satisfactory manner. Her model is the same as that of the gunboats—*Chippewa*, *Winona*, *Seneca*, &c.—built here.

The new gunboat *Cayuga*, built at Portland, Connecticut, has left the Navy-yard for a private shipyard to have her machinery, which she brought with her, put up.

The ship *Nightingale* has gone down to the Battery and anchored there, to receive her powder, and the United States steamer *Wyandotte* will go there to-day. The *Nightingale* will sail immediately for the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

The gunboat *Winona* was floated into the dry-dock to receive some repairs, having been slightly injured by her collision with the launch which she struck on coming from her trial trip.

The *Quaker City* has received her armament, which consists of eight long 32-pounders and one Parrott gun.

Another purchased steamer arrived at the yard to be armed and put into commission.

THE LINE-OF-BATTLE-SHIP VERMONT, &c.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 6.

Orders have been received at the Navy-yard to prepare the line-of-battle-ship *Vermont* for service at once. It is thought that she is intended to take the place of the *Constitution* for the use of the Naval School at Newport, being able to accommodate a large number of pupils.

The following Navy Lieutenants, recently from the East India squadron, were consigned to Fort Warren to-day, charged with disloyalty: WM. T. GLASSEL, of Virginia; ALEXANDER M. DE BRAM, of Virginia; JULIAN MYERS, of Georgia, and DULANEY A. FAUST, of Maryland.

THE IROQUOIS AFTER THE SUMTER.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 6.

Arrived, ship *Dolphin*, from Calcutta, *via* St. Thomas, the 13th ult.

The British mail steamer from Martinique on the 11th, arrived at St. Thomas on the 13th, and reported the *Sumter* at Martinique. The *Iroquois* got up steam and started in pursuit.

COL. RANKIN'S LANCERS.

DETROIT, Mich., Friday, Dec. 6.

Col. RANKIN, of the Lancers, has been officially advised that the recent order of the Adjutant-General, regarding cavalry regiments, does not apply to his regiment of Lancers. It will now be filled up from incomplete cavalry companies or regiments from other States, and be ready for service very soon.

MECHANICS FOR PORT ROYAL.

Nearly two hundred carpenters have been engaged by the Quartermaster, by order of the Government, and will leave in the first steamer for Port Royal. When there they will assist in building docks, piers, barracks and other things necessary to the well-being and comfort of our army.

MEETING OF THE SONS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Yesterday a meeting of the Sons of Massachusetts was held at Col. HOWE'S headquarters, in order to make arrangements for the reception of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, (New-England Guard,) Col THOS. STEVENSON. The regiment will arrive on Tuesday next, when a reception breakfast will be given to the officers.

LAFAYETTE PRISONERS RELEASED.

The following prisoners, taken from captured prizes, were yesterday released from Fort Lafayette by order of Secretary SEWARD, on taking the oath of allegiance: WM. HUNT, ISAAC NELSON, GEORGE FORRESTER, JAMES HALL, WM. F. CASTO, B. F. THOMAS.

WHAT IS IT?

The ship *Yorkshire*, Capt. FAIRBANKS, from Liverpool, on Nov. 7, with merchandise and 21 passengers, to C. H. MARSHALL & Co., arrived yesterday, reports that on Nov. 28, lat. 41° 14', long. 60° 41' she passed a steamer, bark-rigged, steering southeast, showing the rebel flag. She appeared to have lost her bulkwarks. She had a spread eagle on her stern, and a white wheel-house.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE OF REBEL STEAMERS.

From the Mobile Advertiser.

We are informed on good authority that private dispatches, received in this city last night from Handsboro', state that the steamer *Oregon* put in there last evening, and reported the capture of the steamers *California*, of the mail line, the *Lewis*, the *John Briggs*, and one other vessel.

We hope the report is not well founded, but fear it is, as the Gulf was known to be filled with Lincoln gunboats. The steamers, except the *Lewis*, left here yesterday morning.

News from the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Dec. 5.

Arrived, the steamer *Golden Gate*, from Panama; ships *Bella Maria*, Belfast; *Hoge*, New-York; *Pungno*, New-York; *Azonthe*, Boston; *Belvidere*, Boston; United States ship *St. Mary's*, from a cruise.

Sailed, ships, *Lucretia*, Hong-Kong; *Solus*, Mazatlan.

The President's Message, in full, was received by telegraph, and published at 8 o'clock this morning.

Sandwich Islands dates to the 23d ult. have been received, and state that 31 whalers had arrived from the Arctic Ocean, with an average cargo of 836 barrels of oil, and 24 arrivals from the Okhotsk, with an average of 760 barrels of oil.

Reported Bank Defalcation.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, Dec. 6.

A defalcation in the Sagadahoc Bank, of Bath, Me., is reported. Their bills are thrown out to-day by the Portland Banks.

PORTLAND, Friday, Dec. 6—7 P. M.

The reported defalcation in the Sagadahoc Bank of Bath, is denied by the Directors. The Bank can redeem all its bills.

Canal Tolls.

ALBANY, Friday, Dec. 6.

The Canal tolls from the opening to Dec. 1, 1861, foot up $3,902,701. For the same period in 1860 they amounted to $3,005,362.

Board of Canvassers.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF THE SIXTEENTH WARD FOR MAYOR.

Election District.	Wood.	Opdyke.	Gunther.
1	119	193	85
2	160	223	73
3	198	287	86
4	137	235	95
5	154	229	79
6	129	305	129
7	158	146	140
8	69	20	9
9	74	302	111
10	96	184	51
Total	1,282	2,145	851

This gives GUNTHER two more, OPDYKE one less and WOOD forty-four more than the Associated Press returns.

Twelve Districts of the Ninth Ward were canvassed, making no material change in the Mayoralty vote.

The Board meets at 11 o'clock this morning.

Arrivals in the City.

Ex-Gov. Fairbanks, of Vermont; Gardner Colby and lady, of Boston; John Barstow, of Connecticut; H. J. Hastings, of Albany; N. G. Weed and family, of Albany; Capt. James Lawless, of Wilmington, and Maj. Allison and Capt. Babbitt, of New-York, are at the Astor House.

Hon. J.K. Hale, of St. Louis; Dr. J. H. Stewart, of Minnesota; Ira L. Hewitt, Paymaster, U. S. A., from Port Royal; W. H. Bell, U. S. A.; Thomas F. Vus, of the United States Coast Survey; Lieut.-Col. Fellows, of Boston; and Robert Irvine, of Illinois, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Clifford and Miss Clifford, of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett and Miss Bartlett, of Boston; and A. Shawcross, of England, are at the New-York Hotel.

Dr. J. H. Otis, of the U. S. N.; Lieut.-Col. Andrews, of Boston; E. S. Clark, of Philadelphia, and Ira Chase and G. L. Ward, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Judge Nelson; Dr. Wayland and lady, of Saratoga; James T. Ames, of Chicopee, Mass., and Dr. Hart, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Hunt, of New-York, and Hon. W. H. Russell, of New-Haven, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Lieut. W. Kidd, of the U. S. A.; A. A. Hammond and family, of Indiana, and A. Z. Fisher, of Providence, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

THE HERO OF THE DAY.—He is always at the head, and, unlike others, who knock the brains out of it, he—KNOX—protects and embellishes it in the most comfortable, stylish and becoming manner. His gentlemen's hats are unequaled for cheapness, quality and beauty, as all may prove for themselves by looking in at No. 212 Broadway, northeast corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

FACTS FOR SOLDIERS.—Throughout the Indian and Crimean campaigns the only medicines which proved themselves able to cure the worst cases of Dysentery, Scurvy and Fever, were HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment. Therefore, let every volunteer see that he is supplied with them.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Friday, Dec. 6.

FLOUR firm; Wheat dull; 70¾c. @ 70¾c. for No. 1; 64¼c. @ 64¾c. for No. 2, in store. CORN dull; mixed in store 23¾c. OATS steady. Receipts—4,900 bbls. Flour; 39,000 bushels Wheat; 21,000 bushels Corn. Exchange on New-York unaltered.

OSWEGO, Friday, Dec. 6.

FLOUR steady. Wheat in limited demand, and the market is without material change; sales of 3,000 bush. Chicago Spring at 99c.; 2,500 bush. do. at 98c., afloat; 500 bush. choice Canada Club at $1 05. CORN and OATS quiet. No receipts by Lake. *Canal Exports*—8,600 bush. Wheat.

BUFFALO, Friday, Dec. 6.

FLOUR and GRAIN are dull and nothing doing. WHISKY steady; sales 50 bbls. at 16½c. *Imports*—600 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bush. Wheat. No exports.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 6.—*In steamship Bavaria, from Hamburg, Southampton, &c.*—Arthur Grapel, Anna Hockstetter, W. Webersinke, A. Koch, E. Schmidt, G. W. Haydorpff, F. C Weincke, Pauline Weincke, R. Bocher, E. Schneider, H Neuffer, T. A. Dare, D. Henderson, D. Peryfoyal, C. A. Wendreith, Charles Miller, E. Von Calbe, H. Schroder, D. Krumscheidt, L. Grassow, M. Schuback, A. F. Ran, G. D. Bircking, F. F. Krafft, L. P. Krafft, C. Weber, T. Peters, E. Evans, A. Pennington, W. Granger, T. Benedict, F. Williams, R. Heimeburner, N. Matthieson, M. Matthieson, N. Barclay, H. Hugsien.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 11 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon sets....10 57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 19 | Gov. Island..12 08 | Hell Gate.... 1 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Dec. 6.

Cleared.

Steamship City of Manchester, (Br.,) Halcrow, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Steamers Wm. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia, James Hand.

Ships Sandusky, Linekin, London, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Oneida, (Br.,) Spencer, Liverpool, R. Irvin & Co.; Game Cock, Jayne, Hong Kong, J. C. Jewett & Co.; Glad Tidings, Nelson, Glasgow, Wm. Nelson & Sons.

Bark Oriental, Johnson, Hong Kong, C. B. Fessenden; Charles Kean, Swain, Port Royal, McCready, Mott & Co.

Brigs Atlantic, Black, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Janet Kalston, Clark, Plymouth, D. R. De Wolf.

Schooners Spray, (Br.,) Morris, Wolfville, N. S., D. R. De Wolf; M. Plater, Blizard, Wilmington, Del., H. M. Harding; Equator, (Br.,) Asbury, Harbor Island, J. Eneas; Tabitha and Hannah, Mowell, Norwalk, M. Briggs & Co.; Anne D., Newton, Baltimore, Mott Bedell & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Vanderbilt, Le Fevre, Port Royal Dec. 3, at 9 A. M., with mails and passengers to Col. D. D. Tompkins, U. S. Quartermaster at New-York.

Steamship Bavaria, (Ham.,) Meier, Hamburg Nov. 17, and Southampton 20th, with mdse. and 127 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had continual N. W. gales the entire passage. Arrived off the Battery at 6 A. M.

Ship Toronto, (Br., of Glasgow,) Torrance, Glasgow 34 ds., with coal to Edmiston Bros. Nov. 4, lat. 39 34, lon. 12 04, saw bark Eliza, of St. John, N. B., bound E. Nov. 8, lat. 40 21, lon. 17 04, saw ship Cartwright, of Searsport, bound E. Nov. 19, lat. 26 50, lon. 42 16, saw bark Homely, of Jersey, bound E.

Ship Rienzi, (Br., of Dublin,) Murphy, Dublin 32 ds., in ballast to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Dec. 1, lat. 40 32, lon. 64 40, spoke bark Sarcudy, from Limerick to New-York.

Ship Western Empire, (of Boston,) McLaughlin, Liverpool 27 ds., with salt to master.

Ship Washington, White, Liverpool, 26 ds., mdse. to Wm. T. Frost.

Ship Diodian, (Br.,) Hill, Calais (France) 62 ds., in ballast to order.

Ship Harvest Queen, Young, Liverpool Nov. 9, with mdse. and 27 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Ship Alice Counce, (of Thomaston,) Simpson, Havre 45 ds., in ballast to W. Singer.

Ship Arragon, (of Boston,) Kelly, Havre 27 ds., in ballast to Crocker & Warren.

Ship Isabel, (Br., of Prince Edward's Island,) McDonald, Prince Edward's Island 9 ds., in ballast to master.

Ship St. Helena, (Br., of Belfast,) Cutter, Belfast 27 ds., in ballast to order.

Ship Guy Mannering, Dollard, Liverpool Nov. 8, with coal to R. L. Taylor. Has 30 steerage passengers.

Ship Yorkshire, Fairbanks, Liverpool Nov. 7, with mdse. and 21 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Ship Albion, Williams, Liverpool Nov. 7, with mdse. to Wm. Tyson.

Ship Castillian, (of Newburyport,) Proctor, London 56 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Nineveh, of (Thomaston,) Roney, Havre 52 ds., in ballast to Snow & Burgess. Dec. 1, lat. 40 43, lon. 67, saw a large American painted port ship steering W., with loss of mainto pgallant mast.

Bark Chryseis, (Br. of Sunderland,) Headley, Hamburg 49 ds., in ballast to W. Sitterdale. Dec. 2, lat. 39 10, lon. 71 31, fell in with Br. bark Colinda, in a sinking condition. Took off Captain and crew.

Bark Volunteer, (of Boston,) Gorham, Fort Jefferson Nov. 21, and Key West 24th, in ballast to master. Left at Key West, ship Pampero, and gunboats De Soto, W. D. Anderson and Seaman, just arr. from Philadelphia.

Bark Corienne, (Br., of London,) Achiltree, Sunderland 53 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer. Has expevienced very heavy weather; had decks swept, and bulwarks stove, &c.

WIND—Sunset, E., very light.

Below.

Ship Ocean Scud, Jack, from Liverpool.

Ship Michigan, (Br.,) Bayles, Liverpool Oct. 21, to Cousinery & Co.

Bark Pauline, (Br.,) from Sunderland.

Brig Empire, Stevens, Havre Oct. 10.

Sailed.

Dec. 5.—At 11 A. M., steamship Baltic.

Dec. 5.—Ships Dublin, for San Francisco; J. H. Ryerson, for London; New-Hampshire, and Pam Flush, for Liverpool, Barks Charles Edwin, for Havana; Revolution, for Gibraltar; Scotia, (Br.,) for Queenstown. Schr. J. Walker, for Porto Rico.

Spoken, &c.

Clara Bell—bark, hence for Cadiz, Nov. 18, lat. 37 30, lon. 60.

Emilie Augusta—ship, bound E., was passed, Nov. 19, lat. 48, lon. 35 20.

Roanoke—ship, hence for Havre, was passed, Nov. 27, lat. 42 50, lon. 50 30.

Wild Ranger—ship, bound E., exchanged signals with, Nov. 16, lat. 49 12, lon. 12.

Foreign Ports.

At Nuevitas, Nov. 24, brigs Milwaukee, for New-York in 4 ds.; Machias, Ids.; bark Mary C. Dyer, disch.

At Matamoras, Nov. 6, Br. schr. Alexander M., for New-York, Ids.

At Tampico, Nov. 20, schr. Sallie Gay, Somers, unc. sold day.

[From our own correspondent.]

Arrived from New-York—S. G. Irving, and Foster, at Marseilles; Acme, at Galway; Ocean Wave, at Liverpool; Bracelet, at Deal.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Wyoming, at Liverpool.

The North American spoke, Nov. 19, lat. 48 10, lon. 20 30, ship Rattler, from New-York for Havre.

Nov. 16, lat. 46 40, lon. 19 30, saw ship Minerva, from Liverpool for New-York.

Nov. 23, lat. 47, lon. 30, spoke ship Atmosphere, from Liverpool for New-York, and ship Motucca, from Liverpool, 27 ds. out.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE ADVERTISER having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted; and he hopes every sufferer may try his remedy,